

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 45.
WHOLE NUMBER 617.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 23 Murray St.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

President and Commander-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 62, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1875.

1. The following extract from an Act of Congress is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

As Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the Army for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as follows:

Provided, That no money shall hereafter be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any railroad which, in whole or in part, was constructed by the aid of a grant of public land on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States free from toll or other charge, or upon any other conditions for the use of such road, for such transportation; nor shall any allowance be made for the transportation of officers of the Army over any such road when on duty and under orders as military officers of the United States. But nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing any such railroad from bringing a suit in the Court of Claims for the charges for such transportation, and recovering for the same if found entitled thereto, by virtue of the laws in force prior to the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the claim for such charges shall not have been barred by the statute of limitations at the time of bringing the suit, and either party shall have the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States: *And provided further*, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply for the current fiscal year, nor thereafter, to roads where the sole condition of transportation is that the company shall not charge the Government higher rates than they do individuals for like transportation, and when the Quartermaster-General shall be satisfied that this condition has been faithfully complied with.

Approved March 3, 1875.

2. Pursuant to the foregoing act, officers of the Quartermaster's Department are instructed to make no payments to any railroad company for transportation of any property or troops of the United States over any of the railroads named in the table of Land Grant Railroads published in General Orders No. 107, A.-G. O., of 1874, with the exception of the following named railroads, which, under the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury of April 5, 1875 (see Appendix B—omitted by the JOURNAL), are excepted from the provisions of the act above quoted, to wit:

- No. 3. The Atlantic and Pacific;
- No. 17. The Denver Pacific;
- No. 43. The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg;
- No. 43. The Northern Pacific;
- No. 44. The Oregon Central;
- No. 54. The St. Joseph and Denver City;
- No. 55. The Southern Pacific of California—main line;
- No. 56. The Southern Pacific of California—branch line;
- No. 58. The Texas Pacific; and
- No. 59. The Utah Central.

Full payments may be made for all transportation that has been or that may hereafter be furnished over the above named railroads.

3. The Union Pacific; the Central Pacific (main line), including the Western Pacific; the Kansas Pacific, the Central Branch Union Pacific (formerly the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad), and the Sioux City and Pacific Railroads are also, under the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury above referred to, excepted from the provisions of the act; but payments to said roads being prohibited by the law of March 3, 1873, published in General Orders No. 48, A.-G. O., of 1873, all accounts for transportation over said roads will, as required by par. 9 of General Orders No. 107, A.-G. O., of 1874, be forwarded to the office of the Quartermaster-General for administrative action.

4. Payment may be made to any of the railroad companies named in the table of Land Grant Railroads for transportation over any other railroad not land-grant, and to which payment is not prohibited by law, when said Land Grant Road is, in the ordinary course of business, entitled to collect the freight-money; as where it is the first or last link in a through route over which military supplies have been shipped.

5. Personal baggage of officers will not be shipped on Government Bill of Lading, except for the regulation allowance authorized in travelling under orders, unless transported by wagon or other conveyance owned by the United States.

6. Officers are advised that under the acts approved July 1, 1863, July 2, 1864, and February 24, 1871, as construed by the Attorney-General in opinion of May 7, 1873, the railroad bridge over the Missouri River, between Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb., is, for all purposes of Government transportation, a part of the Union Pacific Railroad line; and that under the act approved July 25, 1868, as construed by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, February 11, 1875, no higher rates can be paid for transportation of troops

and property of the United States over the bridge, than the rate per mile paid for like transportation over other portions of said railroad line. For full text of the Comptroller's decision, see Appendix A. [We omit the Appendix.]

7. General Orders No. 6, A.-G. O., of 1874, relative to collections for lost military stores, as modified by General Orders No. 10, A.-G. O., of 1874, is hereby amended so as to require Disbursing Officers to furnish, at time of collection, the Chief of the Bureau controlling the appropriation to which the money so collected is to be credited, a statement of the amount collected, the reasons for making the collection, the name of the officer thereby relieved of responsibility, and any other necessary information.

8. Par. 20 of General Orders No. 98, A.-G. O., of 1873, is hereby modified so as to authorize payment for military transportation to be made only when the paying officer is in possession of both parts of the Bill of Lading, except as hereinafter provided.

In case of the loss of either or both parts of the Bill of Lading, the paying officer, after satisfying himself of such loss in the manner required by existing regulations, and after correspondence with the Quartermaster-General to ascertain if payment has been made for the Service, may make payment in the manner authorized by pars. 20 and 21 of General Orders No. 98; but in all such cases he will at once report the fact of payment to the Office of the Quartermaster-General, Transportation Branch, inclosing a copy of the Bill of Lading or Certificate (the Certificate to refer to the number of the Bill of Lading), and of the Voucher on which payment has been made; and the Quartermaster-General will cause a book to be kept in which all payments so reported will be recorded in such manner as to show the date and place of payment; by whom and to whom paid; number of Bill of Lading, and number and amount of Voucher.

This modification of the method of payment is found to be necessary in order to prevent double payment by disbursing officers; a case having occurred in which payment was made, first on the duplicate, sustained by affidavit of carrier as to loss of original, and subsequently on the original presented by the same carrier. But that there may be no unnecessary delay in making payment for such military transportation, officers are instructed to receipt, record, and forward the duplicate Bill of Lading to the paying officer immediately on delivery of the stores to them, except in cases arising under par. 18 of General Orders No. 98, in which cases the duplicate will be receipted and forwarded as soon as possible after the action of the board of survey therein provided for is completed.

9. Officers in preparing Bills of Lading are instructed to state in all cases the place at which payment will be made. When in doubt as to place of payment, make the Bills of Lading payable by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department or of the District to which the stores are shipped. Railroad companies and other carriers are requested to present the Bills of Lading for payment to the officer designated.

10. Shipping officers do not in all cases comply with the requirements of previous orders in relation to insertion of special rates in Bills of Lading, and certifying to their correctness. They will hereafter carefully complete the Bill of Lading in such respects before delivering it to the carrier.

The insertion of rates in Bills of Lading by carriers is unauthorized. If so inserted, the Government is not held to pay them.

11. Officers are again reminded that when shipments are made over Land Grant Roads, whether including transportation over other roads or not, where payment for the transportation is prohibited by law, the name of the road, the fact that it is a Land Grant Road, and that payment for the transportation is prohibited by law, should be stated in the Bill of Lading. The same facts should also be stated on the Request for personal transportation.

12. In cases of shipments of stores to care of an agent of a connecting line, upon whose receipt settlement for the transportation is authorized by par. 33 of General Orders No. 98, of 1873, the Bill of Lading will be countersigned by the shipping officer.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Changes of Stations of Troops reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 12, 1875.

Companies E and H, Nineteenth Infantry, from Camp Supply, Ind. T., to Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Companies E and I, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
Companies C and D, Fifth Infantry, from Fort Dodge, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1875.

Captain Frederick E. Grossman, Seventeenth Infantry—Resigned June 1, 1875.

Captain William H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry—Died June 4, 1875, at New York City.

First Lieutenant James C. McCoy, Fourth Artillery (Colonel, Aide-de-Camp to the General)—Died May 29, 1875, at New York City.

Second Lieutenant J. Will Myers, Tenth Cavalry—Cashiered May 27, 1875.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending June 15, 1875.

Wednesday, June 9.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Mrs. Henry Ferster, laundress, Company G, Third Cavalry, with transportation from Philadelphia, Pa., to Sidney Barracks, Neb., the cost of which will be charged to Private Henry Ferster upon the rolls of said company.

Leave of absence for one year on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Captain Thomas M. Deane, Ordnance Storekeeper, U. S. Army (Watervliet Arsenal, New York).

To be discharged.—Hospital Steward S. A. Keeney, U. S. Army, now on duty in the Office of the Medical Statistics in Washington.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Thursday, June 10, 1875.]

Friday, June 11.

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Whipple, Va., on the 14th day of June, 1875, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Commissary Sergeant William Ward, U. S. Army, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: First Lieutenants R. P. Strong, Fourth Artillery, Acting Signal Officer; C. E. Kilbourne, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer; Second Lieutenants S. C. Vedder, Nineteenth Infantry, Acting Signal Officer; H. A. Reed, Second Artillery, Acting Signal Officer; James Allen, Third Cavalry, Acting Signal Officer; First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery, Acting Signal Officer, Judge-Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The Court is authorized to sit without regard to hours.

Leave of absence for one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieutenant Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry.

By direction of the President, Colonel John G. Barnard, Corps of Engineers, is assigned to duty according to his commission of Brevet Major-General.

To be discharged.—Private Ivan Bloom, M, Sixth Cavalry, now with his command.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Chas. A. Vernon, Nineteenth Infantry (Fort Dodge, Kas.), in S. O. No. 60, April 26, 1875, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is extended four months.

Leave of absence for three months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred Delany.

To correct his record on the rolls, the muster-out of Second Lieutenant David I. Ezekiel, Tenth West Virginia Volunteers, dated December 29, 1864, and so much of S. O. No. 6, dated January 5, 1865, from this office, as discharged him as Second Lieutenant David J. Ezekiel, of that date, are revoked, and he is hereby mustered out and honorably discharged from the military Service of the United States to date March 9, 1865, the date his discharge of January 5, 1865, was received by him at officers' hospital, Annapolis, Md. No payments will be made on this order the officer having been paid in full to the date of this discharge.

Saturday, June 12.

To be discharged.—Privates Charles H. Simpson, General Service U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army; Joshua N. Palmer, General Service U. S. Army (attached to Company C, Fifth Artillery), now at Fort Monroe, Va.; Andrew R. Fleming, General Service U. S. Army, now with the Signal Service Detachment, U. S. Army, in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Par. 2, S. O. No. 112, June 5, 1875, from this office, relieving Second Lieutenant N. F. Cunningham, Eighth Infantry, from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and directing him to report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis Barracks, Mo., to accompany a detachment of recruits under orders for the First Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Pacific, and on the completion of this duty to join his company, is revoked.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office on Monday, June 15, 1875.]

Tuesday, June 15.

Discharged.—Private John Scully, H, Twentieth Infantry, now with his command; Chief Musician Chas. Ceib, Third Cavalry, now with his command.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant James Brennan, Seventeenth Infantry, in S. O. No. 138, June 8, 1875, from Headquarters, Principal Depot General Recruiting Service, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., is extended thirteen days.

Transportation to Soldiers' Home authorized.—James R. Connell, late private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry, from New York City; Jonas M. Brubaker, late private, Company G, Third Cavalry, from Carlisle, Penn.; Patrick Murrin, late private, Company D, Forty-fifth Infantry, from St. Louis, Mo.; Casper Schmidt, late private, Band of the Fifteenth Infantry, and one attendant, from Fort Garland, Col. T., and for the attendant back to Fort Garland.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

Twenty-second Infantry.—G. C.-M. O. No. 33, A.-G. O., May 13, 1875, approve the proceedings, etc., of the Court-martial which sentenced First Lieutenant Martin E. Hogan for "Violation of the 45th Article of War,"

and "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," "to be dismissed the Service."

Tenth Cavalry.—G. C. M. O. No. 34, A. G. O., May 27, 1875, approve the proceedings, etc., of the Court-martial which sentenced Second Lieutenant J. W. Myers for "Violation of the 45th Article of War," and "Conduct prejudicial to Good Order and Military Discipline," and "Unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," "to be cashiered and to be dismissed the Service."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.
Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, is hereby announced as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the General of the Army, with the rank of Colonel of Cavalry. Colonel McCook will complete the duties on which he is now engaged, and when properly relieved therefrom, will report in person to the General, at the Headquarters of the Army, St. Louis, Mo. (G. O. No. 5, June 11.)

1. At the request of the Regimental Commander, the following transfers are announced in the First Artillery: First Lieutenant E. D. Wheeler, from Company C to Company H, vice First Lieutenant Allyn Capron, from Company H to Company C. (S. O. No. 32, June 7.)

2. The leave of absence for one month, granted First Lieutenant John Drum, Tenth Infantry, by S. O. No. 95, Headquarters Department of Texas, 1875, is extended three months. (Ibid.)

3. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation hence to Washington, D. C., to Samuel Crapin, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the Treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia. (Ibid.)

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Medical Department.—The leave of absence granted A. A. Surgeon Charles H. Young, U. S. Army, was June 5 extended five days.

Third Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Jackson Barracks, La., June 14. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Henry L. Chipman; Captains Jacob F. Kent, John H. Page, Edward Moale, Charles Hobart; First Lieutenants George W. H. Stouch, John W. Hannay. First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, Judge-Advocate.

Second Lieutenant William Gerlach, Third Infantry, was June 9 detailed as a member of the General Court-martial constituted by par. 6, of S. O. No. 101, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brie.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Seventh Infantry.—Second Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff was June 7 relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of General Court-martial, and First Lieutenant W. L. English, relieved from duty as a member and detailed as Judge-Advocate of the same.

Payment of Troops.—Major William Smith, Paymaster, U. S. Army, with his authorized clerk was directed June 7 to proceed to make payments to April 30, 1875, of troops stationed at Forts Ripley, Minn.; Seward, Totten, Abercrombie, and Wadsworth, D. T.

Promotions.—Official information has been received at this Headquarters from the Adjutant-General of the Army of the following promotions of officers serving in this command, viz: Second Lieutenant A. M. Wetherill, Sixth Infantry, Fort Buford, to be First Lieutenant, April 28, 1875, vice Atwood, who resigns his regimental commission only—which carries him to Company H, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry, Fort Abercrombie, to be Captain, June 1, 1875, vice Grossman, resigned, which carries him to Company H, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; Second Lieutenant Robert Cairns, Seventeenth Infantry, Cheyenne Agency, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1875, vice Howe, promoted, which carries him to Company F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T. The officers named will be at once relieved from their present duties, and will join their proper companies without delay.

Fort Abercrombie.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., June 9, for the trial of Private Joseph Snyder, A. Seventeenth Infantry, and such other persons as may properly be brought before it. Assistant Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Seventeenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; Captain W. M. VanHorne; First Lieutenants H. S. Howe, T. G. Troxel, W. P. Rogers, J. M. Burns; Second Lieutenants D. H. Brush, Alexander Ogle. Captain C. E. Bennett, Judge-Advocate.

Second Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant C. B. Schofield was June 9 relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate to enable him to join his company on detached service in the field—and First Lieutenant William Quinton, Seventh Infantry, was relieved from duty as a member and detailed as Judge-Advocate of the General Court-martial, appointed by par. 1, S. O. No. 61, c. s., from Department Headquarters.

The Black Hills.—H. T. Crosby, Chief Clerk of the War Department, in the absence of the Secretary of War and by his direction, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior the following letter of Gen. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., May 10, 1875.

Assistant Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago, Ill.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Captain William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers, and Chief Engineer of the Department, on the reconnaissance to the Black Hills in July and August, 1874, and inclosures. The maps designed to accompany this report have been forwarded by Captain Ludlow to the Headquarters of the Military Division. I desire to invite especial attention to that portion of this report in which Captain Ludlow speaks of the use to which the Black Hills country should be devoted. I heartily concur in the opinions which he expresses.

I am, sir, very respectfully, etc.,

ALFRED H. TERRY,

Brigadier-General U. S. Army, commanding.

In the report referred to Captain Ludlow says:

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Dakota.

Whatever may ultimately be determined as to the existence of large amounts of precious metal in the Black Hills the evidence gathered on the trip was, I conclude, on the whole discouraging to that supposition. The real wealth and value of the country are, beyond doubt, very great. Utterly dissimilar in character to the remaining portion of the territory in which it lies, its fertility and freshness, its variety of resources and delightful climate, the protection it affords both against the torrid heats and arctic storms of the neighboring prairies, will eventually make it the home of a thronging population. To this, however, the final solution of the Indian question is an indispensable preliminary. The region is cherished by the owners both as a hunting ground and an asylum. The more farsighted, anticipating the time when hunting the buffalo, which is now the main subsistence of the wild tribes, will no longer suffice to that end, have looked forward to settling in and about the Black Hills as their future permanent home, and there awaiting the gradual extinction which is their fate. For these reasons no occupation of this region by whites will be tolerated. Not so long as the majority of the Indians live beyond the control of the United States Government can any treaty be made with them, looking to the relinquishment of their rights of ownership, which will command observance by the hostile tribes. Even if, under the authority of the Reservation Indians, the occupation of the Black Hills should become possible, settlements there could only be protected by force and the presence of a considerable military power. Hostile incursions would not be infrequent, nor an occasional massacre unlikely, and these are conditions unfavorable to a rapid and permanent increase of population. The Indians have no country further west to which they can emigrate, and only the Saskatchewan country north of the United States boundary, and which is still the range of the buffalo, offers them a possible home. It is probable that the best use to be made of the Black Hills for the next fifty years would be as the permanent reservation for the Sioux, where they could be taught occupations of a pastoral character, which, of all semi-civilized means of subsistence, would be most natural and easy for them and result in relieving the United States Government of the burden of their support.

WILLIAM LUDLOW,

Capt. of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer, Department of Dakota.

At six o'clock on the morning of May 25 the Government Surveying and Geological Expedition for the Black Hills of Dakota started forth from camp, on the east bank of the North Platte River, opposite Fort Laramie, where the body had been collected the day before to be in readiness for the march. Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Dodge, of the Twenty-third Infantry, assumed command on the 24th of the military escort.

The Yellowstone.—The following despatch was received at Lieutenant General Sheridan's Headquarters, June 12:

BISMARCK, D. T., June 12, 1875.

"We left Fort Buford at 6 P. M., Wednesday, May 26, and reached the mouth of Big Horn River by the use of steam alone, at 8 A. M. Wednesday, June 2. Our running time was 38 hours and 40 minutes; distance travelled from Fort Buford, 400 miles; from the mouth of Powder River, 165 miles. Pushing on from Big Horn we had to work our way up the Yellowstone by the use of lines and spars, passing Pompey's Pillar and Prior's River, but finally were compelled to turn back when within about 20 miles of Clark's Fork, having reached a point on the Yellowstone 250 miles above Powder River, and 455 miles from Buford."

"In descending the Yellowstone we had a rise in the river as far as Powder River, but from there to the Big Horn the water was falling, and the marks on the banks showed that the water was two feet below the usual spring rise. The minimum depth of water, by soundings on Wolf Rapids, was eight feet and on Main Buffalo Rapids seven. We steamed over both of them without the least trouble. We also ran up the Big Horn River for a distance of 12 miles, when we found that the channel was so obstructed that it would not pay to try to go any higher. This river is about 150 yards wide at its mouth, the water muddy, and the valley narrow and rough, with plenty of cottonwood along the stream. The water of the Yellowstone above the Big Horn is clear."

"I feel justified in saying that for three months of each year the Yellowstone is navigable from its mouth to the mouth of the Big Horn, and if reports are true it is much better than the Upper Missouri for the same period. We saw and killed during our trip buffalo, elk, deer, mountain sheep and bear, and caught trout above Prior's River. There is any quantity of pine and cottonwood for all building purposes, from Tongue River as far west as we went, or could see. Saw no Sioux on the river, but ran on to 350 lodges of Crows above Prior's River who were on their way down to the Big Horn country to hunt. We leave this morning for Chicago."

"J. W. FORTY, Lieut. Col. and Mil. Secy."

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth

Sixth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was June 9 granted Major James Biddle (Fort Leavenworth, Kas.)

Par. 1, S. O. No. 92, c. s., from Department Headquarters, is modified to read: Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, was June 10 granted Major James Biddle, Sixth Cavalry (Fort Dodge, Kas.)

Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was June 9 granted Captain Hamilton Lieber, M. S. K., U. S. Army.

Fifth Cavalry.—Captain John M. Hamilton, having relinquished the remainder of the leave of absence granted him, and having reported in person at Department Headquarters, was June 8 ordered to proceed to Fort Riley, Kas., reporting, upon his arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for duty, to aid in the distribution of rations to grasshopper sufferers.

The instructions from June 6, 1875, that Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Carr, Fifth Cavalry, Galesburg, Ill., proceed to Dept. Headquarters for the purpose of consulting with the Commanding General of the Department relative to the distribution of his regiment to the several posts in the Department, were confirmed June 10. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant-Colonel Carr will return to Galesburg, Ill.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz, U. S. Army, was June 8 ordered to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency, I. T., reporting, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Nineteenth Infantry.—The commanding officer Fort Lyon, C. T., was June 11 directed to order Sergeant Frank C. Bain, Company D, for temporary duty.

Camp Supply.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Supply, I. T., June 21. Detail for the court: Captains P. H. Remington, Nineteenth Infantry; D. Madden, Sixth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenants W. M. Williams and C. Gardner, Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester, Sixth Cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Department, Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, U. S. Army, was June 4 ordered to proceed to Camp Robinson, Neb., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that station.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, was June 8 granted Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Woodward.

Fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was June 8 granted Colonel F. F. Flint, in lieu of the leave of absence for twenty days previously granted him, and of which he did not avail himself.

Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry, was directed June 8 to proceed, via Medicine Bow, to his late Station at Fort Fetterman, and thence to Camp Sheridan. Upon his arrival at the latter place, he will take station there and assume command of that post.

Twenty-third Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Omaha Barracks, Neb., June 14. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Geo. M. Randall, Charles Wheaton, Otis W. Pollock; First Lieutenants Frederick L. Dodge, Patrick T. Brodrick; Second Lieutenants Orlando L. Wieting, James B. Lockwood. Second Lieutenant Edward B. Pratt, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Bridger.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Bridger, W. T., June 15. The following officers of the Fourth Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Charles G. Bartlett, William S. Collier, William H. Bisbee; First Lieutenants Thomas F. Quinn, John W. Bubb; Second Lieutenants John Scott, Robert H. Young. First Lieutenant George O. Webster, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Laramie.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Laramie, W. T., June 21. Detail for the court: Captains John D. Devin and Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry; Captain C. J. Von Herrmann, Fourth Infantry; First Lieutenants James Regan, Ninth Infantry; Henry Seton, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenants Ed. L. Bailey and John J. O'Brien, Fourth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Norris, Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

Fort Sanders.—Telegrams received at Lieutenant-General Sheridan's Headquarters June 11, from the commanding officer at Fort Sanders, Wy. T., state that a party of Indians at Rock Creek Valley, ran off over 200 horses on Saturday afternoon, June 5. A party was sent in pursuit, and at Lookout station sent for help.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Pay Department.—Major G. E. Glenn, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was June 4 ordered to Forts Clark and Duncan, Texas, to pay the troops at those posts on the 30th April muster. Upon completion of this duty, he will return to his proper station.

Major J. W. Nicholls, Pay Department, was June 7 assigned to temporary duty at Department Headquarters—to date June 5, 1875.

Medical Department.—Par. 3, S. O. No. 61, c. s., from Department Headquarters, relieving Hospital Steward H. S. Strong, U. S. Army, from duty at Fort Duncan, Texas, was June 4 rescinded.

Telegraphic instructions were sent June 5 directing commanding officer Fort Brown, Texas, to order A. A. Surgeon D. McLean, U. S. Army, to report in person to the Medical Director of the Department.

Austin, Texas.—In compliance with instructions from the War Department dated May 27, 1875, the commanding officer, post of Austin, Texas, was June 7 ordered to forward the following named prisoners transferred to the Leavenworth military prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., at which they will serve out the remainder of their sentences: George H. Watts, George Hammond, Orrick Hughes, Harrison Rodgers, Richard Murray, Edward Davage, W. H. Williams, Henry Boyd, Richard Roper, Henry Smith, Henry Miller, Fady Hasup, Abner Davis, Geo. Baker, James Perry.

John M. Wood, Buckner Malone, George Smith, Benjamin Woods, and Charles Arvord.

Tenth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant J. T. Morrison, having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, was June 7 relieved from duty with his company (E), and ordered to Fort Concho, Texas, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

Captain J. M. Kelley, Tenth Cavalry, now at Fort McKavett, Texas, was June 7 ordered to proceed without delay and join his company (E) at Fort Griffin, Texas.

Leave of absence for twenty-eight days was June 3 granted Major G. W. Schofield, Tenth Cavalry. (Fort Concho, Texas.)

Ninth Cavalry.—The General Court-martial instituted by par. 2, S. O. No. 60, c. s., from Department Headquarters, and of which Major A. P. Morrow, is president, will, upon completion of the case now before it, be dissolved.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'rs, New York.

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending June 15, 1875: Second Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; Chaplain Elijah Guion, Tenth Cavalry; Major J. J. Upham, Fifth Cavalry; Captains L. L. Langdon, First Artillery; P. M. Boehm, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. A. Rucker, Sixth Cavalry; Major E. R. Platte, Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant Charles S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Hoff, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant W. J. Reedy, Twenty-second Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. C. Tyler, Fourth Cavalry; Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant A. H. Bowman, Ninth Infantry; Captain Mott Hooton, Twenty-second Infantry; Major F. M. Cox, Paymaster, U. S. Army.

Willetts Point, N. Y. H.—The National Base Ball Club have organized for the season of 1875, as follows: Hickman, p. and captain; Spangler, c.; Van Deusen, 1st b.; Brisen, 2d b.; Storer, 3d b.; Murphy, s.s.; Collins, r. f.; Fraser, c. f.; Flaherty, l. f. They would be glad to receive the address of clubs in the Harbor or vicinity. Address communications to Secretary N. B. B. C., Willetts Point, N. Y. H.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon E. T. Comegys, U. S. Army, was June 14 ordered to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Leave of absence for one month was June 14 granted Captain Charles W. Miner (Fort Brady, Mich.), and the leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William W. Daugherty, from the post of Fort Mackinac, Mich., was extended five days.

Leave of absence for fifteen days was June 12 granted First Lieutenant Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M. (Fort Wayne, Mich.)

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence granted Captain Francis L. Guenther was June 12 extended ten days.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'rs San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered their names at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, June 8, 1875: First Lieutenants Harry R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; Geo. M. Wheeler, Engineer; Second Lieutenant J. E. Bloom, Fourth Artillery; Captain Evan Miles, Twenty-first Infantry.

Quartermaster's Department.—Under instructions from the War Department, Colonel Robert Allen, Assistant Quartermaster-General, was June 1 announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, relieving Colonel Langdon C. Easton, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon L. Y. Loring, U. S. Army, having relinquished the leave of absence granted him by S. O. No. 38, Headquarters Department of Arizona, May 18, 1875, and reported for orders at Department Headquarters, the commanding officer, Angel Island, Cal., was ordered to send in his charge to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer, which leaves on the 3d of June, all enlisted men at his post for companies of the Sixth Cavalry and Eighth Infantry.

First Cavalry.—Sergeant Franklin S. Arlin, Company H (Camp Harney, Oregon), having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, by the Regimental Commander, the Quartermaster's Department was May 31 ordered to furnish him the necessary transportation to Benicia Barracks, Cal.

First Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry, was May 28 authorized to delay complying with the requirements of Special Orders from Department Headquarters, until he receives notification of the action taken on his application for transfer.

Fifth Cavalry.—The leave of absence for one month granted Second Lieutenant Charles D. Parkhurst, by S. O. No. 33, Headquarters Department of Arizona, May 3, 1875, was May 28 extended one month, with permission to apply (through Headquarters Department of the Missouri) to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army, for a further extension of four months.

Eighth Infantry.—Sergeant Earnest Buchner, Company A, was May 28 ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer Angel Island, Cal., until his discharge at the expiration of his present term of service.

Fort Boisé.—Chaplain Touissant Mesplé, U. S. A., was May 28 ordered in connection with his official duties, to visit Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Fort Klamath, Oregon, Camp Harney, Oregon, and Camp McDermitt,

Ne., remaining at each post not to exceed two weeks. Upon completion of this duty he will return to his station at Fort Boisé, I. T.

Twelfth Infantry.—Companies A and K, Captains Edward C. Woodruff and William E. Dove, commanding, were May 26 ordered to proceed to the Department of Arizona, and relieve Companies F and I, Twelfth Infantry, so soon as the Quartermaster's Department can furnish the necessary transportation. All public property belonging to these companies, except arms, accoutrements and sufficient ammunition en route, will be turned over at posts of departure.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Pay Department.—Major Charles W. Wingard, Paymaster, U. S. Army, was May 31 ordered to pay the troops at Camps Wright and Gaston, Cal., to the 30th of April, 1875. The departure of the troops from Camp Wright will be postponed until after they have been paid on the 15th of June.

Hearing on a writ of Habeas Corpus.—The habeas corpus case of Melville J. Phillips, who is a prisoner at Alcatraz under findings of a court-martial, came up for hearing before the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco June 6 on application for his discharge from custody. Geo. W. Chamberlain appeared as counsel for the petitioner, and Major Curtis, Judge-Advocate of the Pacific Division, U. S. Army, represented the Government. The Judge-Advocate read the return to the writ, to the effect that George A. Montgomery (M. J. Phillips) enlisted in the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, at Sacramento, on the 9th of April, 1872, when he took an oath that he was over twenty years of age. In the fall of 1873 he committed theft, and deserted from the Army Corps stationed in New Mexico. He was tried and convicted of the offences at Camp Apache, Arizona, in November of that year, and sentenced to suffer a penalty of ten years' imprisonment. Fort Yuma was designated as the place of imprisonment. Subsequently this order was changed, making Alcatraz the place of confinement, and the penalty was reduced to five years. At a later day the term of service was further reduced to three years. The application for discharge was based upon the alleged minority of Phillips.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Bret. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Fourth Artillery.—From Fort Stevens, Oregon, a correspondent writes, May 29, 1875: A game of base ball was played yesterday, the 28th inst., at Fort Canby, Cape Hancock, Wash. T., between the Hancock Club (of Company H, Fourth Artillery), of that post, and the Excelsior Club (of Company E, Fourth Artillery), of Fort Stevens, Oregon, in which the Excelsiors were victorious. The following is the number of runs made by each:

Hancocks, 19; Excelsiors, 37.
Time—1 hour and 50 minutes.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.

General Kautz.—The present commander of the Department of Arizona is thus described by the Arizona Miner: "General Kautz was born in Germany, and has a face strongly resembling the pictures of those eminent German generals who figured so conspicuously in the late Franco-German war. His father emigrated to America and settled in the neighborhood of the father of President Grant, in Ohio, when he was a small boy, and he and Ulysses were boys, and played, and worked, and fought together. He relates the time when he was employed on the elder Grant's tan yard at 12½ cents per day to drive the old gray mare to grind the bark while Ulysses broke it for the mill. By their industry and the aid of the public schools the two boys were prepared to enter the military school at West Point, and the archives of the nation abundantly attest how well they have repaid the country for their education. General Kautz married a daughter of Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and he and his excellent family are as highly appreciated in social circles as he is in a military point of view. Crook's mantle could not have fallen upon a more worthy commander."

Third Cavalry.—Major A. W. Evans, Inspector-General of this Department, met with a serious accident Friday evening, June 4, while out riding. The nut of the buggy wheel came off, and the team ran away, throwing the Major out violently, breaking his leg.

Fort Yuma.—Captain G. W. Bradley, Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army, and family, arrived June 5. Captain Bradley has been assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster at this post, relieving Lieutenant P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry.

The Indians.—The Sioux, who were in New York on Wednesday of last week, went to the office of the Remington Arms Company, New York. There they were joined by Donald McKay and his little daughter Minnie, and Oscar, Scratches, Dawn and Level Prairie, of the Warm Spring Indians. Mr. E. Remington and Colonel Squires, the secretary of the company, received the savages, and Major-General Husted, of the New York State militia, President Stout and Captain Fenton were among the spectators. After the chiefs were seated and cigars lighted, Colonel Squires said that in giving them guns they did not do it for themselves, but for the whole American people, who sympathized with the Indians. The white man uses the plow, but the Indian depends upon his gun for a living. They did not give them the guns that they might kill the whites, nor each other, but that they might hunt the antelope and buffalo. These guns would show them how strong the white man was when he went against his enemies, but he did not say this to brag. He hoped there would be friendship and mutual respect. There was a chorus of "Hows!" at the close of this speech, as the Colonel handed a rifle to Lone Horn. The old chief arose slowly, and after shaking hands with the Colonel, said: "My friends, this is my happiest day among the whites. Your words are true about the white man having the plow, and the red man the gun. This gun will keep my people alive. You hurt my

feelings when you said I must not shoot the whites with this gun. I never could kill a man who had given me this gun." Similar speeches were made by others of the party.

THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER.

A NEWSPAPER despatch dated Bismarck, D. T., June 12, says: General J. W. Forsyth and Colonel Fred. Grant, of General Sherman's staff, arrived here on the steamer *Josephine* this morning, at four o'clock, returning from their exploration of the Yellowstone River. The *Josephine* left Bismarck on the 23d of May, having these officers on board, and proceeded up the Missouri River. At Fort Stevenson, fifty miles above this point, one company of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Thompson, was taken on board as escort, and on arrival at Fort Buford, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, this escort was still further increased by the addition of two companies of General Hazen's command, all under the command of Captain Britton, Sixth Infantry. Although General Sheridan had issued very strict orders prohibiting civilians from accompanying the expedition, your correspondent was fortunately able to obtain a position from which to record all that occurred of interest. The *Josephine* left Fort Buford on the 27th ult., and at once proceeded up the rapid current of the Yellowstone, whose very placid waters were now to be ruffled by a steamer for the first time. It is true this same steamer, the *Josephine*, had in 1873 ascended as far as the mouth of Powder River; but the object of the present expedition was to determine the highest navigable point of the Yellowstone River, and in connection therewith, to examine the valley of this Big Horn River, with a view to determine the best situation for a military post.

Two weeks were spent in exploring the Yellowstone, during which the *Josephine* ascended that river to a point about four hundred miles above its mouth, and, although the water had not reached its highest stage, no difficulty or obstruction was encountered, and even at the point where the steamer finally stopped and turned out, the depth of water was amply sufficient to have enabled any ordinary steamer to navigate. But here the current, which had increased in rapidity as we ascended, became something like that a few miles above Niagara, and rendered our further progress impracticable. The Valley of the Yellowstone, improved in appearance as to soil and productiveness, as we left its mouth. The upper valley has a fair supply of timber, principally cottonwood, while the bluffs are more or less covered with pine. We also ascended the Big Horn River by steamer about twelve miles, but found navigation difficult, owing to the numerous channels. The highest point reached on the Yellowstone by the *Josephine* was about fifty miles above Pompey's Pillar, or within less than 150 miles, as the crow flies, from Bozeman, Montana. This will have an important bearing in determining future transportation routes leading to Montana. From the deck of the steamer we could see the snow-capped ranges of mountains lying to the south and west, from which the Yellowstone, Big Horn and tributary rivers derive their greatest supply of water.

Game was seen in abundance after ascending the river over 100 miles above its mouth. Buffalo and elk were killed on both sides of the river. Reynolds, the guide, killed five elk at one shot. Large herds of buffalo were seen grazing in the Yellowstone Valley, close to the water's edge; deer, antelope, mountain sheep and bear were also seen. From the deck of the *Josephine*, all things considered, the country near the mouths of the Big Horn and Tongue Rivers seemed to present the greatest advantages for a military site, timber, grass and water of good quality being found here in abundance. These points, if occupied, would also enable troops to act efficiently in controlling the powerful and warlike bands of Indians that infest the Big Horn and Yellowstone regions.

The only Indians seen were a large number of Crows, their village numbering perhaps 350 lodges and located upon a beautiful spot about thirty miles above Pompey's Pillar, on the west bank of the Yellowstone. They professed to be in search of the Sioux, and expressed a determination to drive the latter out of the country. They were in possession of some two hundred horses, recently stolen from the Sioux. The large number of their ponies excited remark, there being no less than about five thousand belonging to the Crows of this village. I omitted to mention that from the waters of the Upper Yellowstone we obtained very fine trout and in great numbers. The return trip down the Yellowstone was made in two days. At Fort Buford we stopped only long enough to allow that portion of our escort belonging to that post to disembark, and again at Fort Stevenson for the same purpose. The *Josephine* arrived here at four A. M. General Forsyth and Colonel Grant took the morning train of the Northern Pacific for the East. General Forsyth will proceed direct to Chicago and submit his report to General Sheridan. This expedition terminates Colonel Grant's military career, as it is generally understood that he proposes to resign his commission in the Army and engage in the banking business in Washington in partnership with Mr. Sherman, son of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and nephew of General and Senator Sherman.

Chief Engineer William H. Shock has been ordered to take passage in the *Tennessee* to Europe. The engines, etc. of that vessel having been constructed and set up under his supervision, he will give some attention to their performance on the passage, and report his observations to the Department. In addition to this, he is charged with the special duties of examining into and reporting on all late improvements of maritime powers in the steam department of vessels of war. He will probably be absent until October.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1875.

Commodore Daniel Ammen, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Sir: The instructions contained in printed letter, addressed to you, of the 15th November, 1873, are modified, as follows: In order for officers to their domiciles, or when relieving them on "waiting orders," the Office of Detail will be guided by the following considerations:

Officers who have been three years attached to a sea-going vessel will be, on their detachment, ordered to their domiciles. If on duty on a sea-going vessel for a less time, or if detached after any length of service from other than sea duty, they will not be ordered to their domiciles, unless they be on a foreign station, or at Key West, in which cases, if detached without their application, before the usual period, they will be ordered to their domiciles.

Officers "on duty," or "on leave or waiting orders," ordered as members of, or witnesses to, a court-martial, or on some other temporary duty, will, on its completion, be ordered, as the case may be, either to resume their duties or return to their domiciles. Respectfully, etc., Geo. M. Robinson, Secretary of the Navy.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Benicia* returned to San Francisco June 18, from British America.

MASTER Albert Ross is now before the Board, undergoing an examination for promotion.

SCHOONERS continue discharging live oak from the swamps of Florida at the Norfolk Navy-yard.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER L. Kain, U. S. Navy, arrived at San Francisco May 30 from Portland, Oregon, by the steamer *Ajazz*.

THE Examining Board for the promotion of officers of the Navy, has resumed its sessions at the Navy Department, Washington.

THE *Shammut* is on a cruise to Port au Prince, Honduras, and Bay Islands. She was at Port Royal, Jamaica, May 31.

THE *Alert* received her crew at Philadelphia on the 14th instant, and expected to leave for Annapolis on the 17th instant.

COMMANDER A. E. K. Benham has been examined by the Board at Washington, and recommended for promotion to the next higher grade.

PRESIDENT Grant and Secretary Robeson visited the frigate *Colorado* off the Battery in New York, on Saturday, June 12, and a national salute of thirty-seven guns was fired.

CAPTAIN Barrett reported by telegraph the arrival of the *Canandaigua*, off Key West, June 9, all well on board. She sailed the next day for New Orleans via Pensacola.

CAPTAIN John Lee Davis, member of the Light House Board, left last week for Cincinnati, Ohio, on official business, and is expected to return to Washington in a few days.

THE *Colorado* was put out of commission at New York, on the 9th inst., as a sea-going cruiser, and put in commission as the Receiving ship at that station, taking the place of the *Vermont*, whose officers were transferred to her.

THE *Minnesota* was put in commission at New York on the 12th inst., taking the place of the *Roanoke*. The officers and crew of the latter were transferred to her. She is to be the training ship for boys and also the flagship of the Vice Admiral of the station.

The following changes in Receiving ships are to be made at a convenient season in the course of the summer: The *Wyoming* to take the place of the *Relief* at Washington, and the *Troquois* to take the place of the *Independence* at Mare Island, Cal.

THE Secretary of the Navy was in New York on Saturday last on official business. He has neither gone to Rye Beach nor Long Branch "for the summer," as erroneously stated in some of the newspapers, but has returned to Washington and resumed his duties.

COMMODORE T. H. Stevens of the Navy has been ordered to report by letter to the Secretary of War for special duty, as a member of a mixed Board of Army, Navy, Coast Survey and Harbor Commissioners of Norfolk, to determine Port Warden lines for that harbor.

THE *Tennessee* will wait the graduation of the present First Class of Midshipmen before taking her departure, as several of them will go out in her for duty on the Asiatic Station. She will, therefore, not leave New York before the 23rd instant.

THE *Plymouth* arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th inst., from a cruise to San Juan de Porto Rico, Samana Bay, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, Sand Key. Health of all on board reported good. She brought from Key West to Port Royal supplies for the vessels at the latter place.

THE graduating class of Cadet Midshipmen in the Naval Academy has given expression to its regard for Colonel Richard Swann, the long-time commissary of the institution, by presenting him with a handsome ebony cane, with a richly chased gold head, and a suitable inscription thereupon. Brief and kindly speeches were exchanged on the occasion.

THE improvements at Craney Island are nearly completed, the Norfolk *Virginian* tells us. All the brick work on the magazine has been completed, and the workmen are now engaged on the inside compartments. The shot and shell building is half finished, and the quarters of the gunner and watchman are nearly ready for occupancy. They give quite an imposing appearance to the island.

REAR Admiral Mullany, commanding the North Atlantic station, was in Washington last week, and had

an interview with the Secretary of the Navy. He is at present on leave of absence for a few weeks to secure professional advice and attention at Philadelphia. Captain W. D. Whiting is the senior officer in command at Port Royal, South Carolina, the present headquarters of the squadron.

SAMUEL PATTERSON, says the *Washington Chronicle*, son of Commodore Patterson, United States Navy, commandant at the Navy-yard, will leave the city in a few days for Annapolis to undergo examination, he having been recently appointed a naval cadet. If he makes as good an officer as his distinguished father and grandfather, he may some future day shed additional lustre upon the American Navy.

THE following vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron are now at Port Royal, S. C.: Worcester, flagship, Captain W. D. Whiting; *Plymouth*, Captain John N. Russell; *Patience*, Lieutenant John R. Winn; *Pinta*, Lieutenant Commander N. M. Dyer; *Dictator*, Commander R. L. Law. The *Kansas*, Commander R. S. McCook, and *Canonicus*, Commander C. A. Babcock, are at New Orleans. The former is to be relieved by the *Canandaigua*, and proceed to Portsmouth, N. H.

THE *Richmond*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Collins, arrived at Coquimbo, Chile, May 14, thirty-six hours from Valparaiso. Officers and crew all well. The following foreign vessels were in port: H. B. M. ship *Nereus* and *Albatross*; Chilean iron-clad *Almirante Cochrane*. Midshipman Albert Wegman's resignation having been accepted, he left the *Richmond* at Valparaiso April 30.

THE U. S. steamer *Saranac* sailed from San Francisco June 6 for the coast of Alaska, and is expected to go as far north as Behring Straits. She had on board as passengers, Lieutenant Washburne Maynard and Dr. Emil Bessels, who are on special duty under orders of the Navy Department—the former in connection with fur seal fisheries, and the latter on scientific investigations connected with the races of the countries on the northwest coast in relation to those on the Greenland coast, etc.

THE U. S. steamer *Ossipee* arrived at Aspinwall on the 26th of May, and will remain in that port for at least a month. The following are the names of the principal officers of the *Ossipee*: Commander S. Livingston Breeze; Lieutenant Commander W. S. Dana; Lieutenants G. M. Book, W. Welch and C. T. Forse; Ensigns Plunkett and Irwin; Surgeon B. H. Kidder; Assistant Surgeon T. B. Stephenson; Paymaster G. R. Martin; Chief Engineer Rearick; Lieutenant of Marines Whitney; Paymaster's Clerk J. H. Wetmore; Captain's Clerk, Foreman.

PASSED Assistant Paymaster George W. Long, of the *Sutata*, has been relieved by Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, of the *Alarm*. Mr. Long has been condemned by Medical Survey, on account of disease of the heart, from which he has suffered seriously for sometime past, and under an attack of which he recently fell in the streets of New York insensible, which was the occasion of a most unjust and painful newspaper paragraph. Mr. Long is said to be a worthy and capable officer, correct, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He will most likely be transferred to the Retired List.

THE Marine Band, numbering forty-two pieces, under the leadership of Professor Louis Schneider, left Washington at five o'clock on Monday morning, and joined the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard, at the Armory, in Baltimore, where all proceeded in a special train to New York, en route for Boston. The band played "Maryland, My Maryland," on reaching the regiment, and was greeted with loud applause by the soldiers and their friends. It was at first proposed to send the band by sea in the *Tallapoosa*, but this was not found satisfactory. Their red coats have been greatly toned and improved by the addition of black braid, and Bunker Hill will hear their best music.

A DECREE of condemnation was declared some weeks ago for the balance of the Farragut prize fund, amounting to \$362,600. The Secretary of the Navy has issued his requisition on the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this money into the Treasury, so that the court can further decree as to the vessels to share and as to the amount subject to distribution. From this gross sum the fees of the court and of the lawyers are to be deducted, which will amount probably to thirty or forty thousand dollars. The residue will go to the captors, and the same vessels, forty-four in number, which shared in the original decree, will share in this.

DESPONDENCY prevails in the Marine Corps. Advancement, dearer to the official soul than gold to the miser's heart, has become a thing of the past. It is three years this month since there was a first lieutenant promoted, and six years since any one above that rank has had a "lift." It is believed that this discouraging exhibit is without precedent. For a time, promotion in the Marines was a little better than in the Artillery, but now it has fallen behind that corps, which is saying a great deal. A few years more will find grandfathers on duty as officers of the day, for children come if promotion does not.

THE *Shammut*, recently reported at Port Royal, Jamaica, left Port au Prince May 28, where she had been since the 23d of that month. The main object of her visit to Port au Prince was to inquire into the disturbances which had taken place there and render any needed assistance to American citizens. The disturbance does not appear to have been of a general character, or to approach a revolutionary movement. The firing done in the streets was caused by two or three citizens resisting arrest and firing on the soldiers who were sent to arrest them. No violence

was offered to foreign subjects or their property. The accounts and the importance of the affair have been much magnified by the newspapers.

A *Herald* despatch from Lima, Peru, May 20, says: A few days since the energetic executive officer of the *Onward*, the United States steamship in port, arranged a race between one of the boats of his ship, pulling twelve oars, and a famous boat of the ram *Huascar*, of the Peruvian navy. The stakes amounted to three hundred hard dollars, and the distance one mile, or nearly. The *Huascar* came in first, but the wily Americans were rather overjoyed at the result, as they hope to induce the victors to try their strength with the crews of the war ships *Omaha* and *Richmond*, organizing a grand regatta for the fourth of July. In such a case the men of the different American vessels are ready to stake even their tobacco allowance on the result. As the crews of the Peruvian men-of-war are mainly composed of foreigners, the race, if it takes place, cannot be considered as between the elder sister and her younger relative in the family of republics; still the flags covering the boats are brought in direct competition.

A NEWSPAPER despatch reports that Captain Brown, of the schooner *J. C.*, arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 11, in charge of an iron safe of the United States man-of-war *Cumberland*, which was run into and sunk in Hampton Roads by the Confederate ram *Virginia*, in 1862. Divers had been at work on the wreck ten years, having in view the recovery of this safe. The lucky man had only been at the wreck forty-eight hours when he found the safe buried in three or four feet of mud. The water at that place is seventy-eight feet deep. By the explosion of a torpedo the safe was cracked, and, as it was hoisted on deck, a few pieces of gold coin dropped out. It is generally believed that the safe contains between \$60,000 and \$100,000 in gold. It is estimated that more than \$100,000 have been lost by different parties in trying to recover this treasure. The safe and treasure belong to Captain Brown and O. E. Multy, of Norfolk, and Herbert Smith, of Detroit, Mich. While Captain Brown was searching the wreck he came across a petrified human body, in a perfect state of preservation. It was unhurt by crabs or fish, and the flesh was extremely hard. The captain supposes the body to be that of an officer, and he intends to return and get it.

THE annual examination at the Naval Academy began June 10 with the preliminary reception of the Board of Visitors, all of whom are present except Senators Gordon and Cameron. The customary ceremonies and their individual introduction to the officers of the institution took place about ten o'clock and then a salute was fired from the *Santee*. After the formal reception of the Board they organized and selected Commodore Foxhall Parker as President; General Ord, Vice President, and Professor Fay, of the Academy, Secretary. After this they walked around the grounds and witnessed the cadets at howitzer drill, and then inspected the steam department and its apparatus. At half-past six o'clock a fine dress parade of the cadets was performed on the parade ground in the presence of the visitors and a large company of spectators. The oral examination commenced June 11. The examination is progressing quietly and satisfactorily. Mental and physical exercises are being "sandwiched," day about, which gives relief to all interested. The four-oared shell race came off on the Severn at 6.30 p.m., of Saturday, the 12th. A fair start was had, and of three boats entered that of the Third Class proved best. The Cadet Engineers were distanced. Preparations are being made for the graduation exercises and grand ball which are to occur on Monday, the 21st inst. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Washington. General Ord was judge of the Competitive Infantry drill, and remanded the flag to the same company which has carried it for several years.

THE officers of the U. S. European squadron received a most cordial welcome in Berlin from the Prince Imperial and the chief of the German Admiralty. The American residents gave a banquet in their honor. Corresponding attentions were shown to the officers and crew of the German corvette *Arcona*, at San Francisco. The Commander, Baron Reinbittz, visited Mare Island June 4, and was received with distinguished honors by Admiral Rodgers, and conducted through the naval construction works on the island. The next day the corvette was visited by General Schofield and staff, and the usual courtesies exchanged. June 6 the Baron and officers of the corvette attended the picnic of the San Francisco Fusiliers, held at Fairfax. On Sunday, the 13th, the Baron and officers attended an entertainment by the German Dramatic Company, given at the California Theatre.—The Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany, on Wednesday, June 16, gave audience to Admiral Worden and the American Naval officers accompanying him. The United States Minister, Mr. Davis, introduced the officers to the Crown Prince. After the audience the Americans were entertained at dinner at the new palace at Potsdam. Admiral Worden and his officers were to proceed to Hamburg on Friday, when the American squadron will sail immediately for the Baltic ports.

A CORRESPONDENT on board the *Omaha*, writing May 19, says: "After leaving Talcahuano, in March last, we started on a 'coasting trip' intended to end at Panama, and called at Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Carrisal, Caldera, in Chili; at Antofagasta and Mexillones, in Bolivia—at the latter place making quite an extensive reconnaissance—and at Iquique, Arica, Mollendo, Pisco and Tambo de Mora, in Peru, leaving the latter place on the evening of the 15th, and arriving here (Callao) last evening, the 18th, at about nine o'clock. At several of the small ports visited we were informed that we were in the first American man-of-war that had

ever been in the harbor; and at some, also, that we were the first man-of-war of any kind, without regard to nationality. In one or two instances I think this may be correct, as their charts are entirely wanting. From this place we will, in all probability, go on to Panama to exchange officers and crews."

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* of June 8, says: The German frigate *Arcona* arrived yesterday afternoon from Honolulu, and exchanged complimentary salutes with the fortifications as she entered port. The *Arcona* left Germany in 1873 with the German Transit of Venus party for Chefoo. At the expiration of this expedition she was ordered from Yokohama to Callao via Honolulu. She left Honolulu for Callao two weeks ago, but when six days out she sprung her foremast and put into this port for repairs, and therefore her visit to San Francisco was unexpected. During her cruise last year, the *Arcona* effected a treaty with the chiefs of the Navigator Islands, and her presence in those waters gave rise to the report which was subsequently officially denied, that Germany designed taking possession of the islands. As soon as the frigate came to anchor, Consul Rosenthal went on board to greet the officers, and the visit was returned this forenoon by the commander, Baron Von Reibnitz. The frigate will remain in port several weeks, and the German people are already moving to enliven the visit of their countrymen in arms by a series of festivals. The *Arcona* carries 16 guns; 2,000 tons; nominal horse-power, 431; draught, 21 feet. The following is her list of officers: Captain, Baron Freiherr Von Reibnitz; Captain-Lieutenant, Karcher; Lieutenant, Holzdauer; Lieutenant, Aschenborn; Lieutenant S. Schwartzlose; Lieutenant, Keausa; Lieutenant, Fischer; Sub-Lieutenant, Draeger; Sub-Lieutenant, Thiele; Sub-Lieutenant, Bors Kenbagen; Sub-Lieutenant, Oelrubs; Sub-Lieutenant, Sarnow; Second Lieutenant, Graf Moltke; Doctor, Boehr; Chief Engineer, Piltz; Assistant Engineer, H. Mann; 19 midshipmen and 380 men.

THE annual boat race between the midshipmen occurred at Annapolis, on Saturday evening, June 12, and was won by the Third Class crew. The contest was between the Second and Third Classes of Cadet Midshipmen and Fourth Class of Cadet Engineers. The Fourth Class of Cadet Midshipmen was expected to row, but finally declined. The *Tribune's* account says: The crews were composed as follows: Second Class Cadet Midshipmen—Colors, blue; Varnum, stroke; Macomb, No. 2; Chambers, No. 3; Coffman, bow. Third Class Cadet Midshipmen—Colors, lavender; Jordan, stroke; Orchard, No. 2; Grant, No. 3; Werlick, bow. Fourth Class Cadet Engineers—Colors, violet; Hagan, stroke; Cooley, No. 2; Ellsefer, No. 3; Bartlett, bow. A great many spectators witnessed the race. The decks of the *Phlox* and *Santee* were crowded with visitors, many of whom were ladies, while the rigging of the ships were thronged by the "middies" and officers. The two steam launches of the Academy were also put in use, and the very many small boats that were flitting to and fro made the scene look lively. The evening was highly propitious for the occasion, it being nearly dead calm, cool, and cloudy. The course lay along the breast of the Severn River, facing the north side of the Academy, and was a measured mile to the turning buoy, making two miles in all. At 6.30 the contestants took their places at the starting buoy, off the *Santee*, the Second Class occupying the right, the Third the centre, and the Engineers the left station. At the signal the three crews started off in good time, but the spurring of the Third Class soon carried them ahead of the others, and before a fourth of the first mile was rowed they were three lengths in the lead of the Second Class, which had just gained the second place by a bark of the Engineers. All three then began earnest work for the victory, but the leaders maintained their position, and rounded the mile buoy in 5.52, 28 seconds in advance of the nearest boat on the home-stretch. The Second Class redoubled their efforts, and in the first half mile shortened their distance from the Third Class to 20 seconds. But they lost all they had gained before the starting-point was reached, and an additional second besides, the Third Class arriving some 29 seconds before them, having accomplished the whole course in the remarkable time of 13 minutes and 13 seconds. They were received by the hearty cheers of their classmates, as the honor of winning the annual race is much coveted. When they landed, the successful crew were triumphantly borne to their quarters on the shoulders of their happy classmates. The result was unlooked for by the majority, as it was supposed that the Second Class could not fail of victory. The Engineers were unfortunate in losing their stroke several times, chiefly because of inexperience, this being their first race. The First Class of Engineers would have entered, but they smashed their shell against the monitor a few days since, and have now no boat. The stroke of the winners was rapid, averaging about 40 to the minute.

AFFAIRS at the New York Navy-yard are rather more lively than usual. The tug *Blue Light*, Commander L. A. Beardslee, engaged in the investigation of piculature, has left the Yard for Wood's Hole. On Tuesday, the *Tennessee*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds, sailed from the Yard for her anchorage off the Battery. She will receive her ammunition and proceed to sea on the 24th inst., bound to China, via Suez Canal. Rear-Admiral Reynolds and the officers of the steamship, desiring to return the hospitalities shown them here, gave a reception on Friday of last week from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. on board the *Tennessee*. A canopy of flags covered the spar deck, and it and the gun deck, which was cleared for dancing, were decorated with banners and flowers. The bands of the steamship and of the Navy-yard furnished music. Refreshments were served in the ward room. Several hundred guests, including the naval officers stationed in this vicinity, were present.

Letters of regret were received from President Grant, Secretary Robeson, and other prominent gentlemen. On Saturday the iron-clad *Roanoke* went out of commission, and Vice-Admiral Rowan's flag was transferred to the *Minnesota*, training ship, which will soon be moored in the North River. The *Powhatan*, Captain Jouett, left on Wednesday for Aspinwall, with Captain Simpson and the officers and crew of the *Omaha* on board. The *Intrepid* is still repairing, and the *Colorado* is being cleaned and fumigated, preparatory to her service as receiving ship. The expense of converting the *Vermont* into a coal hulk will, it is said, exceed \$35,000, and she will then be comparatively worthless for any other purpose. The economy of the project is therefore not so apparent as it has been represented to be, and it is rumored that the cost of the undertaking will in all probability cause its abandonment, as has been the case at Boston in reference to the *Ohio*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 10.—Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, as assistant to the Navigation Department, Navy-yard, Boston, on the 15th inst.

Lieutenant F. H. Delano, to ordnance duty, Navy-yard, Washington, on the 15th inst.

Paymaster Edwin Putnam, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 15th inst.

Carpenter J. G. Myers, to the *Powhatan*, at New York.

Ensigns Geo. F. W. Holman F. G. C. Saitor, to Washington for examination for promotion.

JUNE 11.—Paymaster A. J. Clark, as purchasing paymaster at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st July next.

JUNE 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. F. Ryan and Master T. Dix Bolles, to examination for promotion.

Assistant Paymaster F. H. Clark, to the *Alarm*, at Washington, D. C.

Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, to special duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia.

Chief Engineers G. D. Emmons, Edward Farmer, Joseph Friley, and G. E. De Valin, Passed Assistant Engineers W. D. Smith and A. B. Bates and A. W. Morley, and Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon, to temporary duty connected with the trial of the *Adams*, at Boston, Mass., on the 18th inst.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant-Commander A. H. McCormick, to the *Penacola*, at Honolulu, as executive, per steamer of the 19th July next from San Francisco.

JUNE 15.—Assistant Surgeon Horace E. Frick, to the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Charles V. Gridley, to the Naval Academy on the 22d inst.

Lieutenant Chas. M. Thomas, to the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.

Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson, to the *Swatara*.

Assistant Engineer J. P. S. Lawrence, to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st July from San Francisco.

Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson, to Philadelphia on the 1st July next for examination for promotion.

Assistant Engineers F. C. Burdard and Geo. S. Gates, to appear before the Retiring Board for examination.

Ensign G. C. Hanns, to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

JUNE 10.—Captain Ralph Chandler, from the command of the *Swatara* on the 22d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Commander A. P. Cook, from the command of the *Alarm* on the 15th inst., and ordered to command the *Swatara* on the 22d inst.

Midshipmen H. H. Hoxley, J. M. Helm, A. C. Hodgson, David Daniels, N. R. Usher, and O. M. Winslow, detached, on graduating, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to report for duty on board the *Tennessee* on the 22d inst.

Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to temporary duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia.

Paymaster A. J. Clark, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to settle accounts.

Carpenter J. Macfarlane, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Carpenter John S. Waltemeyer, from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*, at Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the *Alert*.

JUNE 11.—Master Marcus D. Hyde has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Tuscarora* on the 28th February inst., and has been placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector Chas. H. E. Bridgman, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 1st July next, as purchasing paymaster, and ordered to settle accounts.

JUNE 12.—Medical Inspector P. S. Wales, from duty as member of the Medical Examining Board on the 1st July next, and ordered to attend officers in Washington not otherwise provided with medical aid.

Medical Inspector W. T. Hord, from special duty in attending officers in Washington, on the 1st July, and to continue on duty as member of the Medical Examining Board.

JUNE 14.—Lieutenant-Commander A. D. Brown, from the *Penacola* on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant M. R. S. Mackenzie, from the Naval Academy on the 30th inst., and ordered to the *Penacola*, at Honolulu, per steamer of 1st July next from San Francisco.

Lieutenant H. E. Nichols, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

JUNE 15.—Lieutenant T. B. M. Mason, from the *Penacola*, North Pacific Station, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JUNE 16.—Lieutenant Chas. H. Stockton, from the *Swatara* on the 22d inst., and granted three months leave.

Lieutenant R. M. G. Brown, from the *Despatch*, and ordered to the *Swatara* on the 22d inst.

Master Theodore Porter, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and ordered to the *Swatara* on the 22d inst.

Assistant Engineer Robert W. Galt, from the Asiatic Station on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

REVOKED.

The orders of Lieutenant F. H. Delano, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on account of ill health.

The orders of Passed Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson, as temporary inspector of coal at Philadelphia, and to remain on duty at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and also as assistant to Chief Engineer Garvin.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commodore George H. Preble, commandant of the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, for the month of July.

To Commander George C. Remy, attached to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, for the month of July.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

ORDERED.

JUNE 10.—Second Lieutenant Paul St. C. Murphy, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Boston, Mass.

DETACHED.

JUNE 7.—First Lieutenant M. C. Goodell, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.

JUNE 11.—First Lieutenant James B. Breece, from the Marine Barracks, and ordered to report to Captain W. A. T. Maddox, assistant quartermaster, at Philadelphia for duty.

(From the London Engineer of May 28.)

THE OBERON EXPERIMENTS.

THE experiment of Thursday in last week terminated in the *Oberon's* back being broken, if not in the infliction of other injuries of a more significant character. It is clear that the vessel is now no longer in a state to represent a ship on service, and so the programme of experiments on her comes to an end. Although we are not yet in a position to speak as to the exact character of the injuries now sustained, the general results of the submarine attack which has been carried on, and the lessons to be learned from it, are sufficiently clear to make it desirable to review the whole briefly. Such a review is especially necessary as the trials have been spread over a time commencing in August last, and are only now terminating, so that it has been difficult for any one to keep the matter clearly in view. The object of the whole trial was to ascertain the effect of submarine mines resting at the bottom of a channel or harbor, acting at various distances against a fair representative of an armor-clad vessel, the *Oberon* having been for this end fitted with sides and bottom corresponding to those of the *Hercules*. It is right, however, to call attention to the fact that even with the pains which were taken to make her a fair representative, she was not nor could be so in all respects, unless she had been covered with armor, and, in fact, made into the actual type of ship for which she did duty. The attack made upon her, it is to be borne in mind, had not the local character of that of a torpedo proper or contact charge, but consisted in the upheaval of a mass of water by the explosion of a charge of gun-cotton equivalent to 2,000 lb. of powder. The whole structure of the ship would feel the strain thus brought to bear on it, and it might materially affect the question whether the vessel's bottom was held against the stroke of the mine with the inertia of heavy armor or was unencumbered, and thus much more free to move.

On the whole, however, the entire investigation has been one of the most thorough and costly that has been made, and it has been well brought through to a conclusion. The total number of experiments was seven. In every case the charge was the heavy one of 500 lb. of compressed cotton, exploded at a depth of 48 feet below the surface of the water, and in every case but one the charge rested on the ground. The investigation consisted in testing the power of the charge when brought nearer to the vessel horizontally, until it was fired vertically underneath her starboard side. The actual position in each case will be seen in the accompanying figure.

No. 1 is the position on August 6, the charge, 500 lb. of compressed cotton, being placed at 100 feet horizontally from the starboard side on the ground, at 48 feet depth of water. The effect, judging from the apparent leaking, was at first thought to be serious, but proved to be due to dislodgment of tubes imperfectly fixed.

No. 2, August 21.—Charge fixed at 80 feet horizontally from starboard side, depth, etc., as before; effect slight.

No. 3, September 5.—Charge at 60 feet horizontally from starboard side, depth, etc., as before; effect again inconsiderable.

No. 4, September 26.—Charge at 48 feet from starboard side; effect considerable; condenser broken, and other severe injuries; such that the vessel could hardly have proceeded on her course, her engines, etc., being probably too much injured.

No. 5, November 12.—The starboard side of the vessel having greatly suffered, it was decided to attack the port side at 80 feet distance, but the vessel lying as before, the charge could not be placed on the ground without altering all the conditions, the depth at the spot in question being 72 feet. The charge was therefore suspended at 48 feet, the actual distance from ship's bottom being about 52 feet. The effect was much less than on the last occasion, showing incidentally the great disadvantage at which a suspended or floating charge acts as compared with a ground one.

No. 6, November 28.—The charge was at 80 feet horizontally from the starboard side, at a selected part. The effect was an increased one, water-casks and ship's thwart plates now suffering, and great leakage and injury caused.

No. 7, May 20.—The same charge—500 lb. of compressed cotton—was placed vertically under the starboard side of the vessel, at the same depth—48 feet—resting on the ground. The effect is not yet fully ascertained and reported. The vessel's back is certainly broken, and she is a complete wreck, but for the reason noticed above, namely, the difference in weight and structure between the *Oberon* and a real armor-clad, it is still more important to ascertain how far her actual bottom plates have suffered, and what direct local injury has been caused, than to know what dislocation of her structure has taken place. However this may be, the series of experiments has given most important results, and will probably have the effect of shaping our entire system of sub-mine defence—modifying it, indeed, to an extent that was hardly contemplated by any one previously.

The fact is that it is clear that the system of defence by heavy ground charges is not so effective as had been hoped; for the distance at which an effective blow may be struck on a ship proves to be much less than had been expected. This not only necessitates the employment of a larger number of charges, but there arises the awkward difficulty that, owing to their close proximity, the firing of one charge may probably explode those adjacent to it, and a gap or breach of indefinite extent may be opened in the line of obstructions by the firing of the first charge. In short, we cannot escape from the conclusion that it may be preferable to employ another system of submarine mines, namely, comparatively small charges floated at a short distance below the surface of the water, and exploded by the actual contact of the vessel. The effect will

then be localised, and a comparatively small charge—say, from 30 lb. to 50 lb. of gun-cotton—will be quite sufficient, judging from the Swedish experiments, to blow in the bottom of any vessel, and will have comparatively no influence on the adjacent charges in the line of obstructions.

This aspect of matters is, however, not altogether a pleasant one. The adoption of a system of defence consisting of contact, or floating charges, entails much complication and difficulty. The tides and currents involve troubles with the network of floating charges that become necessary. Firing from the shore at the will of an operator, which is a principle that has been, up to this time, tenaciously held, will probably have to be abandoned, the contact of the vessel itself being the firing agency. With an electric circuit the action may be stopped at will, and the channel opened to friendly vessels at any time; but the difficulties now before those who have to bring the system into an efficient and simple working condition are formidable enough.

It is well, at all events, that we have come to face the question before working further in the direction in which we were before inclined to act, and we believe that definite ideas are shaped, and that the matter is in good hands. Mr. Abel, whose recent researches into the exact communication of the detonating action or wave of explosion have attracted so much attention from the chemists of foreign countries, is pushing investigations as to exact application of his cotton, with a view to the required effect, and we may expect to see the results in the application and distribution of such charges as may be adopted.

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Company,

No. 550 Broadway, N. Y.

Factories, West Meriden, Conn.

First Premium Awarded by the American Institute,
1873 and 1874, for Silver Plated Ware.

EXTRACT FROM JUDGES' REPORT.

"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world."

LAFIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY.

21 Park Row, New York.

Sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated ORANGE brand of GUN POWDER. Recommended and used by Captain A. H. Bogardus, the "Champion Wing Shot of America."

Orange Lightning Powder.

The strongest and cleanest Powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed one pound canisters. The coarser sizes especially are recommended to owners of fine breech loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

Orange Ducking Powder.

For Water-fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 5½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 pounds.

Orange Rifle Powder.

This celebrated brand of Powder is more extensively used than any other for both Rifles and Shot Guns. Sizes FG, FFG and PFG. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25, 12½ and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb.

Military Powder.

The Military Powder made by this Company is extensively used and highly approved by the U. S. Government, and exclusively used by the Russian Government for their cartridges made in this country.

MAMMOTH, CANNON, MORTAR, MUSKET and CART-RIDGE Powder made to any desired standard. Packed in wood or metal packages of 100 lbs. or less. Blasting, Mining and Shipping Powder of all grades and sizes packed in wood or metal kegs of 25 lbs.

Great care is taken in packing and casing Powder for export. Also, Manufacturers and Proprietors of the Smith Electric Machine for exploding mines, and marine blasts, etc.

Address P. O. Box 2308, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated

Academy of the Visitation.

At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va. Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course, Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum..... 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars, apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George, Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha; Neb. Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

WILLIAM CONARD,

(Late Chief of Paymaster's Division, 4th Auditor's Office.)

Accountant and Claim Agent.

NAVAL CLAIMS A SPECIALTY.

Prize Money, Bounty, Pensions, Back Pay, etc.

All kinds of business attended to promptly, for moderate charges.

P. O. Box 619.

Office, 1437 Y Street, Washington, D. C.

TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY of 1867 appointment, desires to transfer to Cavalry. Address May, 1796, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1875.

Office, No. 23 Murray Street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

OUR riflemen are across the water now, and their reception in Ireland seems to have been more than hospitable, fairly enthusiastic. Cheers greeted them everywhere, the Mayor and Common Council of Dublin received them with a banquet, every one would shake hands with them, Irish and American flags fluttered side by side all along their route, and their welcome was an ovation. The telegrams vary on some points. One of them, on the first day, stated that the team were all to be guests of the Lord Mayor during their stay in Dublin, but this is probably incorrect. As the Irish team was not officially welcomed in New York, and as its members paid their own way, all the courtesies extended to them being purely social, proper pride of nationality could not permit our representatives to accept such a hospitality in Dublin as that reported. The next day's telegram make no mention of the "guest" business, reporting the team as quartered at the Shelbourne Hotel. The banquet in the evening was distinguished by a speech of welcome from Major LEECH, to which Colonel GILDERSLEEVE, captain of the team, responded, by saying that "their reception was far beyond anything they had anticipated, although great were the expectations entertained by Americans of the warmth of the Irish heart." On their first arrival on the coast the team was met by the chief of police, who presented each member with a license to bear arms in Ireland. Thus the majesty of the law was satisfied.

The only danger that we can see for the members of our team, as regards ultimate success, is found in the exuberant hospitality that greets them. The Irish team of last year set them an excellent example by declining all banquets and entertainments till their work was done. It is to be hoped that Colonel GILDERSLEEVE, on whom as captain the success of the match largely depends, will discountenance all junketing till the match is over. Sobriety and early hours are essential to steady nerves and good eyesight, and a great deal depends on the conduct of our team at Dollymount. The team that opposes them will be very hard to beat, and our men will need all they know to hold their own and come out ahead. If they get beaten, there is no doubt that the disappointment in America will be very great, disguise it as we may. Our men ought to beat, if only by a few points, and if they try all they know, it can be done. But the practice must be better than it has been on this side of the water, and every man must do his best, and be resolute in declining any excess of hospitality that tends to loss of condition, for on condition the match will depend, as much as in a horse race or prize fight.

While banquets and receptions are pleasant, they are opposed to training, and we doubt not that our team sees this. We feel confident that after this first banquet, which they could not well decline, the members of the team will keep quiet, and practice hard, for in that lies their only hope of success.

IN more respects than one our military position and that of England are very similar. Our armies are recruited on the same plan, that of volunteering and high pay, and we each have a transient force behind the standing army called militia or volunteers or National Guard, as the case may be. The divergence between our paths is, however, threatening to increase henceforth. England has begun to doubt the policy of the voluntary system, and brisk debates on the subject of the efficiency of the army in England are becoming more and more common in the lower House of Parliament. The narrow seas which up to the present day have protected England from invasion, have become less of a barrier since the invention of steamers, and the staunchest advocates of the old expensive system are beginning to talk of compulsory military service, and the Prussian system. The last debate arose upon a review of the small force at Aldershot camp by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and his quoted opinion in the *Times* that he could take the little army anywhere and do anything with it. Lord ELCHO, of the Shield fame, made a very telling

discourse on this subject, comparing the duke's confidence with the actual field state of the force reviewed. It appeared that eleven battalions of foot at that parade could only muster 2,954 effective bayonets, that the artillery, 6 batteries, required 626 men and 967 horses to fill it up to a war-footing, that the cavalry, only 1,644 men, were short 543 horses, and that this was a fair statement of the average of the British army to-day. Lord ELCHO's speech was of course too severe on the government to go unanswered, and brought down Mr. HARDY who disputed the premises with much vigor and some acrimony, but finally admitted that it would probably be expedient to re-introduce the ballot conscription, at least in the militia.

The problem before England, how to keep up an army able to cope with overgrown Prussia or France, is one that troubles us very little in this country. How long the immunity given to us by the broad Atlantic will remain is mere matter of speculation at present. The narrow seas have ceased to be an absolute defence to England before the march of improvement, and the time may come when the broad ocean may be surmounted with no more of difficulty. In the meantime the three ways suggested in England of meeting the difficulty of rapid increase in force are instructive for our own possible future needs. At present they have the volunteer system with bounties. In consequence, desertions, a general distaste to army life among civilians, a skeleton force with many officers. Our own Army bears some points of resemblance to this, although it is but a handful in size.

Two remedies are proposed. One is embodied in a very thoughtful pamphlet by Lieutenant-Colonel SPROT, of the 91st Highlanders. It proposes a small increase of pay, a great increase of material comfort, a system of deferred pay and bounties, increasing with length of service, a very short term in the army and a long one in the reserve. In brief it is a modification of the old system, very similar to that we use ourselves, but even more merciful to the soldier. Partially tried, as in our own land, it has ameliorated the condition of things, but has not quite stopped desertion.

The second remedy is the conscription by ballot pure and simple. To this the repugnance is just as great in England as in America, and the greater part of the acrimony of feeling among government supporters and their indignant denials of any wrong in the army are evidently prompted by that secret horror of compulsory military service so prevalent among all commercial nations. What the final result will be in England it is hard to predict. It required a dire necessity to force us into the use of the ballot, and it is probable that England will be just as hard to move as we were.

A BODY of 40,000 French troops was reviewed at Paris on Saturday last by Marshal McMAHON, and the occasion was deemed of sufficient importance to draw forth two columns of a cabled account in our daily papers. Time was in France, when 40,000 men at a review would have been looked on as a mere nothing, when two and even three times that amount of troops could be brought out at Longchamps without causing any extraordinary excitement. That a force of 40,000 should justify such an extended notice to-day shows the interest still felt in France by the civilized world in general. The narrator of the review states that the men looked "weary and dejected," that their old careless stride has degenerated into "a slouchy gait," that their light cavalry men "do not generally ride well," and that their physical strength is "inferior to that of the German or the Spaniard." He compares them indeed with much disadvantage to the Carlist troops, whom he greatly admires. From all his observations he comes to the conclusion that "the superiority of the German army over the French cannot be contested by the best friends of France;" that "it is impossible to dispute the German supremacy, and no French officer of any experience would dream of doing so." The previous night an order of the day was read, forbidding all cheering from the troops, and the refreshments for the troops were only served about midday, the review taking place at 3 p. m.

Small as this exhibition was numerically, compared with former days, there is much in it to recall the

review before the establishment of the Empire. The first of the order against cheering being issued, remind one of the complaints made against the Prince resident in former times for supplying a luncheon to the troops and permitting their cheers. We who Anglo-Saxon races are not apt to encourage cheer under arms in any event, and consider it generally as a mark of poor discipline, but the French soldiers have always been fond of it, and probably always will be. The fact of the extra lunch "of id meat, cheese and wine," being served out to the troops, and the allowance to the men of "a half-day's extra pay, for their part in the review," shows that MAHON deems it as necessary to court the troops did his imperial predecessor. The prohibition of cheering, and the unsettled condition of politics in France may have had much to do with the weary and dejected aspect of the troops. French soldiers and all Frenchmen are of mercurial tempaments, and lack patience most of all the virtues. At present there is no immediate prospect before them but that of long years of hard work, preparing for a second struggle with their gigantic adversary. It may be doubted, however, whether the fear of mind induced by the prospect may not be more favorable to ultimate success than that of over confidence. It is certain they do not underestimate their enemy now. Their fault and that of the world in general is rather in the opposite direction. It is a repetition of the case of a hundred years ago, when the great FREDERICK was the model for every one. Jena altered that and produced an equally violent fit for French and Napoleonic tactics. Now the fit has again changed. What the Germans were compelled to do from Jena and Leipsic, France is now doing slowly and painfully, under the pressure of humiliation, preparing for a new struggle. It may take many years to make the odds equal as in the case of the Prussians, but all the indications are that the French army to-day, dispirited as it is, is slowly nearing the standard of Germany, and the first indication that they frankly admit themselves inferior at the present time.

THE Bunker Hill Centennial has been celebrated in a manner that leaves no room for complaint of parsimony in the American people. Being, as it was, a battle fought by American militia, it is eminently appropriate that should be celebrated by the American militia to-day. This it has been, with lavish expenditure of time and money. The whole force of the State of Massachusetts, a snug little division, has turned out and New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina have sent their quotas. The City of New York has been the half-way place for these regiments, and we are free to confess that bodies of citizen soldiers that have passed through such as to do honor to any country. When we consider that these men have all been drilling at their own expense, providing their own uniforms, paying for their own transportation without expecting compensation, it does seem to us something of a reproach to the Congress and Legislatures that have so long permitted these efforts to remain unrecognized and unsupported, as well as unregulated by general law.

Of the States represented New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland send regiments, the others, including the District of Columbia, companies. Of all the troops that have passed to Boston, the New York Seventh bears away the palm for numbers and appearance, the Fifth Maryland coming second in numbers only. In all these organizations every man pays his own expenses and has to pay for a heavy band to do credit to his State and country. The States of Massachusetts and Connecticut are the only States in the Union that provide uniform for their troops, and not the least remarkable feature of the Bunker Hill parade is the freeness of time, services and heavy expense borne by thousands of militiamen from all the Atlantic seaboard.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER DOUGLAS CASSEL died at the residence of his friends in Mount Pleasant, Philadelphia, June 15th inst., of malarial fever. He was born at Zanesville, Ohio, October 18, 1845, entered the Naval Academy at the age of 16, graduating in 1863. As soon as he graduated he went at once into active service in the West Gulf Squadron, was engaged with FARRAGUT at Mobile and was there

wounded. He then volunteered for duty in the Naval Battery that bombarded Fort Morgan. After this, he was on the Brooklyn, actively engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, and was of the number engaged in the desperate assault on the sea wall of that fort. His next service was in the Pacific Squadron on the Dakota. He was made a lieutenant in July, 1866, and a lieutenant-commander in March, 1868. In 1869 he was ordered to the Brooklyn, on the European station, and at the expiration of his cruise there, he went at once to the Asiatic fleet, where he joined the Albatross at first, and afterwards the Ashuelot. He finished his cruise in command of the latter vessel. After finishing his cruise he obtained a leave of absence for a year to accept a high position that had been offered him in the Japanese navy. During the summer of 1874 he was actively engaged in the military operations carried on by the Japanese against the aborigines of Formosa, and was the confidential adviser of the Commander-in-Chief General SAIGO. Both before and after the campaign the Emperor himself honored him with repeated private audiences. He returned to his home in Zanesville, Ohio, in May, his health shattered beyond recovery, by his long service in the East.

To comply with the constitution of the society, a business meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held at the Army Building in New York, corner of Greene and Houston streets, on Friday, June 11th. But a small number were present, it being generally understood by the members of the society that the proceedings which give chief interest to the annual gatherings would be suspended this year. The business, which was promptly transacted, consisted of the acceptance of the annual reports and the election of the officers of the society, who remain as they were last year. The Treasurer reported a balance of some \$1,400 in his hands. The Recording Secretary received authority to report in print, and his report of the proceedings of this year, as well as of last year, will soon be in the hands of the members. It was resolved to meet next year at Philadelphia, and the question of the time of meeting was left to the determination of the President, General Hancock; the Secretaries, General Sharpe and Colonel Church; and the Treasurer, General Davies. An effort will be made to make the next re-union in every way worthy of the character of the society and the occasion of the Centennial, and the Executive Committee will be selected by General Hancock with reference to this. Assurances of cordial cooperation have been received from prominent citizens of Philadelphia, and an interesting time is expected.

THE class of 1875 at the Military Academy, received their diplomas on Wednesday, June 16, the ceremony taking place on the beautiful green in front of the chapel. The address to the class was by Professor Gilman, of the Board of Visitors. It was a most excellent address, and contains so much that is worthy the attention of all Army officers that we shall publish it another week. At the close of Professor Gilman's address the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the Secretary of War was introduced. He addressed the class as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 1875: Advice is tiresome to those who hopefully wait for the command which sends them out into the world's active life; but there is a truth for me to tell you, which the experience of coming years will confirm, and that is the oft-told story: that when you go from this place of most thorough instruction, learned in its studies and educated generously by its teachers, you will in the future recall this scene and wonder why to-day you knew so little. Intercourse with others; the acquirements of military life; contact with men, unlearned, perhaps, but bright enough by nature to grasp great truths and become your rivals, will try you by a thorough test, and make you thankful that here you formed the foundation of an education which, if you are true to yourselves, will never fail you, nor by its influence put a blemish upon the record of your life. The faithful soldier always has the reverence and regard of the people. In times of war he commands praise by his valor and wins applause by gallantry in action. There is a tie binding his countrymen to him which can only be broken by himself. In all ages daring deeds have secured popular approval, while words of welcome and wreaths of laurel await at home the soldier's return. The soldier's active life is ever full of peril. He seems to move among the scenes where danger always lurks. Often before the measure of his years is full his final summons comes; but as his comrades do homage to the memory of the honored dead, and as the tributes of esteem drop from the lips of men whose words are worth possessing, we see that the genius which had guided him, the energy which had urged him on, and the clear integrity which controlled his life, find recompense at last in the regrets which follow him. Not many months ago you fired the last salute above a hero's grave. Full of the attributes which make the fighting soldier, and defiant of all danger, he escaped the frequent perils of flood and field to die in the quiet of home. Fearless and loyal, tried and true, few were better, none were braver than Harant. This Academy binds about the brows of its beloved dead the wreaths which there belong, and for the pages of its history, claims the story of their fame. Over the pages of the revolution were camped, century ago the men of the revolution were camped, floats the flag which you must never surrender, which their deeds made the symbol of freedom, which in time has become the emblem of united and indivisible power. There

come to you now, from homes far away, the blessings of your friends. Welcome, made stronger by the lapse of years, will soon be yours. The reward which you have won so worthily is dearer because it brings joy to those who are bound to you by ties of kindred and affection. The kindest wishes and highest hopes of your commanders and professors are with you. The hearts of all in this assembly go out to you in sincere congratulations, and their lips willingly unite with mine in invocations that you may find the fullest honor which the soldier seeks, and that your last days may be peace.

The band then played "Yankee Doodle," after which the standing of the cadets was announced, and the diplomas were presented by the Secretary of War. The benediction was then pronounced by the chaplain and the corps marched back to the barracks, and the audience dispersed. The following is a list of the graduates arranged alphabetically, with the standing in each department. The general standing is shown by the numerals preceding the names:

NAME.	Engineering...	Law...	Mineralogy and Geology...	Ordnance and Gunnery...	Discipline...
20. Andrus, E. P., N. Y.	18	21	31	27	23
22. Backus, Geo. B., Conn.	21	20	11	25	29
23. Baird, William, Penn.	34	25	34	34	20
12. Baldwin, John M., La.	23	9	13	7	40
32. Ballance, John G., Ill.	35	26	28	35	30
8. Bliss, Tasker H., Penn.	6	6	5	3	27
39. Bolton, Edwin B., Miss.	32	38	41	39	34
11. Bridgman, Victor H., Vt.	15	13	28	17	5
19. Bush, James C., Conn.	13	23	15	15	17
35. Cherry, Samuel A., Ind.	25	27	27	36	31
9. Clark, Charles F., Mass.	10	12	4	11	8
26. Davis, Thomas F., N. Y.	39	41	37	31	18
21. D. Kean, Wm. N., N. Y.	28	19	19	21	35
34. Eltonhead, Francis A., Penn.	42	37	40	43	10
42. Evans, Robert K., Miss.	41	34	33	42	21
37. Goe, James B., Ohio	37	35	39	37	38
3. Griffin, Eugene, Maine	1	3	6	5	15
32. Gustir, Joseph H., Ohio	36	11	20	33	36
15. Howe, Myran W., Mass.	11	7	23	14	26
18. Hoyle, Eli D., Ala.	27	14	13	22	19
28. Huntington, Henry D., Ia.	30	40	35	23	9
10. Jefferson, John P., Del.	4	5	2	9	28
17. Jones, James M., Ohio	17	33	14	20	11
2. Kingman, Dan. C., N. H.	3	2	3	1	22
1. Leach Smith S., Ind.	2	1	7	2	16
25. Mann, Wm. A., Penn.	29	30	24	18	3
23. Mason, Stanton A., N. Y.	14	36	18	16	33
16. McCallife, Jas. R., N. Y.	30	10	22	8	13
41. McCaleb, Thos. S., Va.	31	43	42	32	43
5. Niles, Lotus, Ill.	7	4	16	10	25
30. Rodgers, Alex., N. J.	40	39	29	30	6
33. Scott, Geo. L., Oregon	25	31	31	24	32
6. Simpson, Wm. A., N. Y.	9	8	1	1	7
31. Smith, Geo. R., N. Y.	36	32	38	35	12
29. Sturgis, Jas. G., N. M.	19	22	32	28	41
7. Tingle, Chas. A., Ohio	8	18	9	4	24
27. Toney, Timothy A., N. Y.	24	16	25	26	43
40. Wagner, Arthur L., Ill.	38	42	35	40	42
24. Wainwright, R. P. F., Penn.	38	28	30	29	30
14. Weaver, Erasmus M., Ind.	12	34	10	13	14
13. Wheeler, Elbert, Mass.	16	17	17	19	1
43. Williams, Chas. W., Ky.	43	20	43	41	37
4. Young, Willard, Utah	5	15	8	6	2

The grand hop took place on Wednesday evening, in the mess hall, the large rooms of the Academic building being used for the German. It was as grand an affair as usual, and all the young people enjoyed themselves to the full, some of their elders not being greatly behind them in appreciation of the occasion. The weather during the week was delightful, and both the hotels were crowded with visitors, assembled to do honor to the grand occasion of the year, at the Military Academy, which thus annually renews its youth with each new influx of hope and ambition, which comes to it as each class leaves to enter upon the active duties of a soldier's life, and give place to the new candidates for the public service.

The Alumni Association met on Thursday, holding a business meeting in the College Chapel in the afternoon, and assembling again for the banquet in the evening. We shall publish some account of their proceedings next week.

THE Washington Capital thinks it looks melancholy, as somebody pointedly remarks, "that a young man must drudge for four years in West Point for the small title of 'lieutenant,' when a small boy of eighteen can become a 'colonel' in any educated neighborhood by inviting the crowd to drink." "What in the world will become," it asks, "of all the young gentlemen who are graduated as military and naval heroes, in embryo, each successive year from the two respective places of national learning whose business it is to graduate? Our Army is as slim as a Congressman's reputation for honesty, our Navy but a shadow of that skeleton. There is no war looming up in the immediate horizon; the buzzard of Mexico shoulders his wings and vanishes, the Cuban problem becomes as plain as the rule of three to a Trinity student, the blue blood of Castile readily pays for its little bull-fight amusement of shooting American citizens, the Indian commissioner will eulchre Cloud, Tail and the other of the Black Hill folk, so awfully that degraded and demoralized Lo the poor Indian will be glad to get back safe to any reservation with a whole scalp and a striped blanket. Peace promises to be as long as the preceding sentence. What will be done with them? . . . Here, then, is a profession: Let these young gentlemen, imbued with the spirit of professional honor, with the principles of upright integrity and the precepts of gentle honesty inculcated in them, take to Congress and all the various ramifications of official position. There is no doubt but that the nation would leap, hop, skip and jump, as it were, for the chance of clean-souled legislators; a truthful run of duty would mark our governing halls, virtue would spread herself in our judicial tribunals, and the full, uprising river of honesty would flow along with its pellucid waters, irrigating our parched and vapid nationality."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CAVALRY SONG.

FROM "ALICE OF MONMOUTH."

Our good steeds snuff the evening air,
Our pulses with their purpose tingle;
The hoeman's fires are twinkling there;
He leaps to hear our sabres jingle!

HALT!
Each carbine sends its whizzing ball:
Now, cling! cling! forward all,
Into the fight!

Dash on beneath the smoking dome:
Through level lightnings gallop nearer!
One look to Heaven! No thoughts of home:
The guidons that we bear are dearer.

CHARGE!
Cling! cling! forward all!
Heaven help those whose horses fall:
Cut left and right!

They flee before our fierce attack!
They fall! they spread in broken surges.
Now, comrades, bear our wounded back,
And leave the foeman to his dinges.

WHEEL!
The bugles sound the swift recall:
Cling! cling! backward all!
Home, and good night!

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

The above gem is taken from William Cullen Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song," and sent to the JOURNAL for the perusal of those who may not have a ready access to the volume in which I found it.

REGULAR.

HEAVY RIFLES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: My attention has been called by one or two of my friends to a point in your kindly notice of my published report which had escaped my observation, and which it is suggested will be likely to convey a wrong impression. I allude to the statement that I am "of the opinion that our cast-iron smooth bores can be changed into rifles adequate for the requirements of iron-clad warfare."

Unwilling that it should be inferred that I am disposed to place undue reliance upon such guns or that my position upon so important a subject should be misunderstood, I beg to state that I touch only incidentally, in the appendix, upon the subject of "converted guns," and that in advocating that system I have but followed the lead of others. To quote from my report: "The lining of cast-iron guns with rifled tubes of other material, is chiefly valuable, in my opinion, as a system of 'conversion' *per se* which affords us the only practicable means of utilizing our otherwise comparatively worthless smooth bores; and although in some cases strength may be added, yet the mere gain in strength over a simple cast-iron gun of equal weight and calibre would not, in my opinion, justify the expenditure." I am clearly of the opinion, also, that with the exception of the 13 inch guns, of which we have but one or two in the Service, none of our smooth bores above 10 inches calibre can be profitably converted into rifles, and that therefore for all calibres above 8 inches we must have new constructions.

Our 8 inch (64 pdr.) Rodman guns could unquestionably be converted into rifles of the same calibre as have been the 64 and 68 pdr. English guns, possessing greater power and endurance than their English prototypes. Such guns would be useful for the land side of fortifications, shallow water defences and siege purposes. It has already been proved that our 10 inch smooth bores can be changed into rifles of 8 inches calibre, firing increased weight of shot and powder, and thereby trebling their effectiveness at a mile distance. The case is very different, however, with the 15 inch gun, which is both too light and too short to be successfully converted into a rifle of greater calibre than 11 inches. In this case the weight of the elongated projectile would exceed but little the weight of the 15 inch spherical shot, while the "battering charge" of 85 lbs. (adopted in other countries,) is less than that employed in the 15 inch gun. The muzzle energy of the rifle shot would be 6,400 foot-tons, that of the smooth bore would be 8,500 foot-tons, and without further elaborating the comparison, it will, I think, be apparent that the advantage on the part of the rifle at the longer ranges would not justify the expense of conversion. A good 11 inch rifle is superior of course in many respects to the 15 inch smooth bore, yet inasmuch as the latter is really a powerful weapon, admirable for many purposes of coast defence, and competent to destroy rapidly whatever is vulnerable to it, we can find ample use for the few in service (about three hundred,) and should turn our attention at once to the production of rifles of much greater calibre than can be obtained by any plan of conversion as applied to the 15 inch guns.

As briefly as possible, therefore, and omitting all argument, I beg to state my position as follows: Recognizing the imperative need of heavy rifled guns, the illiberality of Congress in this direction, the impossibility of procuring the Krupp or Woolwich guns (supposing them desirable,) and bearing in mind the fact that our few experimental cast-iron rifles have been generally not only too light, but have been wedged open by bad projectiles and experimental powders, and yet that extraordinary endurance has nevertheless been exhibited by them, I maintain the urgent necessity for the construction of certain experimental cast-iron rifles of large calibre, "believing that we now possess the

means through an unobjectionable system of projectiles and rifling, of subjecting such guns to a fair trial, and that thus for the first time we shall be able to obtain a fair and crucial test of the merits of cast-iron for heavy rifled ordnance." To have a lined competitor with an unlined gun, would give increased value to the experiment.

JOHN G. BUTLER, Captain of Ordnance, U.S.A.

(From the Detroit Post.)

SHERMAN'S STYLE AND MOTIVES.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* is shocked because General Sherman in his "Memoirs," incidentally remarks that, on one occasion, he got off his horse and took a drink; and, on another occasion, he said "damn" and "hell" when talking about the politicians. It says: "Are such recitals calculated to impress our youth with that regard for sobriety which is so necessary to their development as good citizens?"

This is a great moral question, which we are pleased to see the *Inter-Ocean* tackle, seeing that the rest of the world has no time to discuss it. It is a pity, undoubtedly, that the "Memoirs" were not written in the proper style for a Sabbath-school book. Apparently, General Sherman didn't intend to "impress our youth." In fact, having carefully read the two volumes through, we are of the opinion that "our youth" are in no great danger of reading 'em, unless somebody stands over the said youth, armed with a bull-whip, or a boot-jack, or some such intellectual persuader. The "Memoirs" are very interesting for military men, and for intelligent grown men who take an interest in military matters and history; but they are not such volumes as "our youth" will delight in. "The rising generation" is safe, we think, from any contamination imbibed through reading these two big volumes. But is not the *Inter-Ocean* guilty of imperiling "our youth?" Its editorial will be read in ever so many families, whose "youth" and many adults may thus learn what they would never have found out from the book, that General Sherman sometimes swears, and sometimes drinks. We fear the *Inter-Ocean* has done an evil thing; but we leave the religious press to deal with it according to its deserts.

General Sherman swore at the politicians, we may now all agree, with pretty good cause. He had just come North from Louisiana, where he had resigned the position of military teacher in a State institution. He was a soldier, and he saw plainly that the South was in earnest, and meant war; and that it would be a great war. He saw that the North would need great armies; that instant preparations for a tremendous war should be made; that it was no time for half-way measures. But he found Seward prophesying that there would be little trouble, and talking about a sixty or ninety days' picnic. He found other Northern politicians declaring that the South was merely "bullying," and couldn't be kicked out of the Union. He found President Lincoln, thus surrounded and advised, in doubt as to whether the South was in deadly earnest, and not fully comprehending the extreme gravity of the situation, whereas Sherman, thus early, foresaw that a great war was inevitable, and that several hundred thousand men would be needed. Besides, he found politicians talking about compromise, and trying to patch up things through political agreements, and looking at affairs through party spectacles; whereas General Sherman looked at matters solely through military eyes, and was convinced that nothing but armies and battles could save the Union. So he went to St. Louis discouraged. He was offered a clerkship in the War Office. Naturally that disgusted him still more. His idea was that all the educated West Point Army officers should be put into the United States armies, and vigorously employed, instead of being left, as many were, to take such places as they could get from State Governors in the volunteer service. So he wrote to the War Office tendering his services in the United States Army, declining to go into any State service. This appointment being given him, he took the field at once, and served faithfully.

Afterwards, when General Sherman was said to be crazy, because he told the Secretary of War, Cameron, that two hundred thousand men were needed to open the Mississippi River, he was again disgusted with the politicians. They had not even then realized the greatness of the contest upon which the country had entered. When they did finally realize it, it was found that twice two hundred thousand men were needed in the Mississippi Valley. Half a million of men, raised instantly at the outbreak of the war, and led by trained Army officers, and vigorously used, might have decided the contest much earlier; but delay gave the Rebellion time to grow more and more formidable. In all this General Sherman was plainly correct; and his judgment has been approved by history. If he swore, under the circumstances, he is excusable. General Grant held the same views, but was not as impetuous as Sherman in speaking of them. If he, or Sheridan, or Meade, or any other general, should ever write a book, either might neglect to write it in such style as would make it popular as a Sabbath-school book, or so as to make children cry for it, or so as to "impress our youth with that regard for sobriety which is so necessary to their development as good citizens." In fact, a book from any of our generals would be apt to be a military volume, written more for military men than for "our youth."

As to the intimation that Sherman was not moved by patriotism, but mainly actuated by love for personal distinction and military glory, those who advocate that theory simply "grieve a file." He left a situation at the South where he had a good salary, to come North and offer his services to the United States. He was offered a command in the Southern service. In thus abandoning the South, he abandoned his sole property and dependence for supporting his family; and he did it expressly because he could not and would not take

arms against the Union. Other Army officers turned against the Union all over the South; he was true to the old flag. To question his patriotism is as ridiculous as it is futile. Whatever may have been his errors, or his infirmities of temper and taste, there is not, in all this broad Republic a State, where hundreds, if not thousands, of brave men personally know and stand ready to attest, that General Sherman was and is a true patriot.

(Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

THE LAW OF STORMS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.

A book that will be apt to provoke much discussion among meteorologists will soon be issued from the press of Messrs. Porter and Coates of this city. It puts forth a new theory of the law of storms based upon the observations of the author, who assumes that the existing theories of the nature and laws of changes of the weather are erroneous. Although a scientific book, its history might almost be called romantic.

More than a quarter of a century ago, just after the revolutionary troubles in Europe of 1848, a young German professor of natural science, by name Wilhelm Blasius, determined to seek a home in America. He had held professorships in several Government institutions of learning, and then occupied the chair of Natural Science in the Lyceum of Hanover, a college of high standing. Refusing an offer of the headship of an important Government school, he came to America, knowing no one here, his only credentials a letter to Prof. Agassiz. Agassiz, ever ready to assist his scientific brethren, at once took much interest in the stranger. But Blasius had brought his wares to the American market at a bad time, and all Agassiz's influence, even then great, failed to enable him to make that use of his scientific acquirements which they deserved. The young Professor's culture was general; he had adopted no special line of study, and an accident gave a direction to his labors which was to influence the rest of his life. He had been in Cambridge about a year, the most of the time assisting Prof. Agassiz in his researches, when there happened to occur in the neighborhood a tornado, causing much destruction. Blasius had never seen anything of this kind before, and was astonished and greatly interested in it. He sought an explanation of its nature and cause, but meteorology was then in its infancy as a science and the controversy between Redfield and Esy at its height, and although Agassiz expounded the differing views on the subject, Blasius was not satisfied. He felt that the true explanation had not yet been found, and he determined to seek it from nature herself. He therefore began to make a survey of the tornado's track, and perhaps naturally went first to the middle section, where the destruction was greatest, thinking that here the storm would be most developed, and the laws governing it most clearly exhibited. He, however, could see very little evidence of law, and this little rather went to confirm the theories of Redfield, which he had felt were unsatisfactory. He extended his survey with little better result, but finally going to the end of the tornado's path, the astounding and perplexing fact was exhibited that here the arrangement of fallen trees and other destroyed objects went to confirm Esy's theory. Here was a dilemma indeed. Two contradictory theories, both of which he felt to be unsatisfactory, were indicated by different portions of the same storm. Agassiz at this time was making great progress in his investigations by following the method of embryology, and it occurred to Blasius to apply the same principles to meteorology. Redfield had gone to the middle of the tornado for his facts, Esy to the end, why should he not go to the beginning with better hopes of success than either of the others? This method of beginning at the beginning, which certainly seems the most scientific course to take, resulted in some very important discoveries, which, as he believed, and as Agassiz and others believed with him, led him to the truth. Redfield, who heard of his investigations and their results, visited him. Redfield could not be brought to Blasius's view, but insisted that the middle section was typical of the whole, and that the beginning was undeveloped, forgetting that in the very process of development the law is most manifest. Agassiz was much interested in Blasius's researches, had him lecture before the Boston Academy of Science, and endeavored to have the Academy publish the conclusions he had reached, but unsuccessfully. Somewhat piqued, perhaps, at the action of the Academy, Prof. Blasius did not make a second application to them, but encouraged by his scientific friends began to give lectures throughout the country, striving to excite a popular interest in the subject of the laws of the atmosphere. He had at this time, in 1852, formed a theory of the nature and origin of storms, and their classification.

The electric telegraph was then a new invention, and Prof. Blasius, feeling the necessity of more extended observation than he could make alone, conceived the idea of organizing a corps of volunteer observers, to communicate with one another by telegraph; and ex-President Hill of Harvard University, one of his friends, at once saw the practical use that might be made of such an organization in signalling the approach of storms. Mr. Hill wrote upon the subject, and it seems at least probable that this was the origin of the present Signal Service Bureau. Prof. Blasius found it impossible to create a popular interest in the science of meteorology; people would not believe that atmospheric disturbances are governed by fixed laws and can be scientifically predicted, and his lectures were not well attended. Without means, neglected by a skeptical public, and rebuffed by the Smithsonian Institution, to which he applied for permission to lecture, he was reduced nearly to destitution. Just at this time there came to him an opportunity to enter commercial life under favorable auspices,

and in despair of promulgating his discoveries without means, he for the time gave up his idea of a life devoted to science, resolved to wait patiently the time when others would corroborate the conclusions to which he had arrived. It was a long waiting, and 20 years passed by, bringing him commercial success and a fortune. During all this time he still pursued his favorite study, his investigations only confirming the ideas he had at first conceived. At last the time has come when he feels that science is ready to receive his theories.

Prof. Blasius's theories have the approval of several scientific men here. Among them I may mention Prof. J. R. Lesley, State Geologist, who is himself an accomplished meteorologist. It would be impossible to give here a synopsis that would do the book justice. I may say, however, that the main hypothesis of the book is that all storms result from a tendency to restore an equilibrium in the atmosphere which has been disturbed by a change of temperature, and that this tendency is manifested in two directions, first by currents perpendicularly from the surface, and secondly by currents in a horizontal direction from the equator to the poles and vice versa.

The following classification of storms and their characteristic clouds illustrates Prof. Blasius's theory and its application:

1. *Local or Vertical Storms.*—Stationary. Centripetal. Produced by a tendency of the atmosphere to re-establish in a vertical direction an equilibrium that has been disturbed.—*Characteristic Cloud*—Cumulus.

2. *Progressive or Lateral Storms.*—Travelling. Produced by a tendency of the atmosphere to re-establish in a lateral direction an equilibrium that has been disturbed. They are of two kinds:

(a) *Equatorial or North-East Storms.*—Winter storms. Produced by a warm current displacing a cool one to supply a deficiency toward the poles. Temperature changing from cool to warm. Direction to the north-eastern quadrant.—*Characteristic Cloud*—Stratus.

(b) *Polar or South-East and South-West Storms.*—Summer storms. Produced by a cool current displacing a warm one to supply a deficiency toward the equator. Temperature changing from warm to cool. Direction to the southern semi-circle.—*Characteristic Cloud*—Cumulo-Stratus.

3. *Loco-Progressive or Diagonal Storms.*—Travelling locally. Rotary (tornadoes, hail-storms, sand-storms, water-spouts, etc.). Produced by a tendency of the atmosphere to re-establish the equilibrium of a polar storm which has been disturbed in the plane of meeting by a peculiar configuration of the ground. Direction, the diagonal of the forces of the two opposing currents transversely through the polar storm.—*Characteristic Cloud*—Cirrus.

THE Washington *Capital* publishes the following items of Military and Naval gossip: Lieutenant Joseph Marston, very well known in naval circles, is assigned as assistant in the Navigation Department in the Boston Navy-yard, and to comfort us for the loss of those whose loss we grieve, Lieutenant F. H. Delano enters on duty at the Ordnance Department of the Washington Navy-yard.—The United States Marine Corps at Washington and our society here has a valuable addition in the assignment of Lieutenant C. M. Goodrell, one of the famous Darien explorers of 1870, who has been detached for duty at our Navy-yard.—Colonel J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant-general, is in town from the Kentucky races, where he went for mental leisure and to purchase a fast mule for personal use in his new field of duty, Arizona. He found a "broncho," we rejoice to say, that suits his taste perfectly and echoes in a lovely style. A reward of \$1,000 is offered by the colonel to any individual who will ride this mule from Blue Grass to Prescott, it being distinctly understood that the owner will not be responsible for undertaker's bills.—Lieutenant and Mrs. Manley are at present in Newport, while the lieutenant was ordered to duty some weeks ago, as we mentioned at the time.—We had the pleasure of meeting General Averill upon the street one day last week. The General waxes fat in these piping hours of peace, and ceases to be a light-weight. We remember the gallant commander of Cavalry in Western Virginia, when the disloyal were under arms and the loyal under the shrubbery drawing a bead on ye officer of Uncle Sam, to possess himself of his boots and pocket-book. Those were stirring times, and Averill was more of an ornament than he appears now. We rode with him one entire day, and in the evening, at a house of a secesh lady, where a supper of tea and corn cakes were given us, and after just such a hearty meal as troopers only can dispose of, we were amazed to see Averill seat himself at the piano and break out in a sentimental song. We dropped asleep at the thirtieth verse of his touching ballad, and when we awakened, an hour after, Averill was playing with one hand and singing "When this cruel war is over," while the other encircled the waist of our fair hostess, who was weeping profusely.

OF Captain W. H. Brown, whose death we noticed last week, the Washington *Capital* says: As a quartermaster in the field he was unequaled in capacity, energy and promptitude. He always came to the front in battle and possessed a courage which amounted to audacity—an energy which was absolutely tireless and a fertility of expedient in the discharge of the most difficult duties which amounted to genius. Habitually exhibiting, under the most trying circumstances, a fortitude which could not be shaken, and endowed with many social graces and high animal spirits, he was occasionally subject to fits of despon-

dency. This distressing dejection was generally induced by idleness. Nothing but the most rigorous action seemed to keep him in good spirits. During the "Salem Raid" one of the Averell's regiments being cut off by the enemy and its surrender demanded, Brown boldly assumed command of the demoralized force and refused to surrender. He even had the audacity to demand the surrender of the force surrounding him, although he was outnumbered three to one. He finally escaped by swimming the river with all his men, except four drowned, and rejoined Averell. During this terrible march he saved three or four men from drowning while crossing streams. Brown was with Sheridan and Torbert in nearly all their battles, and will be remembered with gratitude by the Southern people in distress, to whom he always rendered a helping hand. Like all brave men he was generous and never cruel. Wounded several times during our late war, and in his brilliant Indian fights in Arizona under General Crook, he was recommended for a brevet as brigadier-general. Having contracted the Arizona fever during his arduous campaigns in that territory, it was noticed by his friends, during his convalescence, that he was frequently subject to great fits of depression. During one of these this brilliant and gallant officer died, and the best and most lasting monument that can be raised to him will be his gallant record, the bitter sorrow of his many friends and the tears of the weak and distressed who never appealed to his generous heart in vain.

THE Nashville *Banner* says: The significant silence of General Sherman's Memoirs on the subject of their author's surprise at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, is attracting the attention of the critics of his work. The Memphis *Avalanche*, whose editor was an eye-witness to the occurrence, reminds Southern survivors of that famous battle how "a portion of General Albert Sidney Johnson's advance slept on their arms Saturday night almost within earshot of the Federal lines, and early Sunday morning were charging on their tents, rousing from their slumbers the officers and men, none of whom seemed to be aware that an enemy was within a half dozen miles. No pickets were out; no preparation seems to have been made for meeting an onset, though there is official evidence that as late as Friday General Sherman was aware of the presence of a large Confederate force between Corinth and the Tennessee River." To which statements there is no lack of corroborative witnesses in middle Tennessee. The ex-Confederate survivors of the battle from the regiments from this division of the State well remember that in the charge which swept the Federal forces down to the water's edge of the Tennessee River, the camps through which they double-quickened in pursuit bore unmistakable evidences of having been precipitately abandoned. Sumptuous breakfasts, smoking and untouched, on spacious linen spreads, were hurriedly abandoned, and some officers' coats were still warm where the game had lately lain. There can be no sort of question but that the author of the memoirs was caught napping, and if he did not himself, not a few of his officers lost their breakfasts on that memorable Sunday morning of April, 1862.

THE Chicago *Post* reports that at General Sheridan's wedding the abundance which had been prepared of course crowded the kitchen not a little, and in order to obviate the difficulty, the ice cream and numerous other delicacies were placed on the grass in the yard. This yard in the rear of General Rucker's residence is a large grass plat, presenting an inviting spot on which to place articles, in the way of pastry and fancy dishes, which could not be cooled in a better way. The things thus placed amounted to over \$300 worth of delicacies. The domestics and others assisting in getting up the spread, thought no more of them, but kept on arranging matters about the house. The table had been spread in the spacious dining rooms, the different table ware had been placed in their positions, and the caterers notified that everything was in readiness for their help. A party immediately sallied out toward the yard, and there they found that the food had flown. Consternation succeeded order, and, for the time being, everything was confusion; fresh orders were issued and, in a short time, everything was all right again. The banquet was delayed for almost an hour, although not an inkling of the cause of the delay reached the guests, or any one in the fore part of the house. The robbery was perpetrated by a gang of young boys, six in number, who had climbed over the surrounding fence, and, under cover of darkness, carried off their plunder.

GENERAL NEWTON, of the Engineer Corps, June 10, in company with a number of friends, including General Lovell, General G. W. Smith, Major McLean and City Surveyor Smith, made a tour of inspection of the different improvement works now in progress in New York Harbor. The party embarked on board the United States Engineers' steamer *Geneva* at Thirty-third street, East River, at noon, and proceeded to the reef opposite Coenties' slip, pier No. 7 East River, where some interesting blasting operations took place, the object being to remove a heavy ledge of rocks which hitherto have been a great obstruction and danger to vessels drawing deep water.

ONE hundred years ago, June 12, the battle in Machias, Maine, was fought and the British sloop-of-war *Margaretta* surrendered to the American citizens of Machias. The citizens commemorated the event by a centennial celebration. The weather was delightful and the crowd of visitors very large.

"THE reading of General Sherman's book increases," the Springfield *Republican* thinks, "one's estimate of

Grant as a general, but does not place him so high as Sherman in the rarer qualities of generalship. Whether Sherman could have got along so well with the Washington authorities as Grant did is doubtful, for he is a peppery person, quite prone to take offence, which would certainly have been given by Stanton and others. The great work of the campaigns was well divided among Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and the rest of the genuine generals, who were a good deal interfered with, to be sure, by the pranks of Butler and the other sham-fighters. The story of the war will only grow more interesting as it is told from year to year by writers not so strictly contemporaneous as were the war correspondents, and some of its campaigns, on both sides, will take rank with the most famous in military history. But the keen memories of the war itself are already a good deal blunted by time, as was evident, this year, in the decreasing interest taken by the public in Decoration day, and the tendency (very marked, this year) to do honor to the dead on both sides.

THE Norfolk *Virginian*, says, of the Gatling Gun: "Two of these formidable pieces of artillery are now in use at Fortress Monroe, and their terrible efficiency is often tested upon targets, at long range. On Tuesday a witness of the target practice informed us that a four feet square target, at 1,400 yards, was torn entirely to pieces in the discharge of four hundred shots, and expressed his opinion that all of the shot struck the target. The gun has the capacity of moving horizontally while being fired, and will sweep a regiment at that distance."

AMONG the passengers who arrived in California by the steamer "Panama" in June, '49, were Ex-Senator William M. Gwin, Supreme Judge E. W. McKinstrey, Ex-Governor Frederick F. Low, Hall McAllister, "King of the Lobby" Sam Ward, Ex-Governor John B. Weller, General Joe Hooker, General William H. Emory, General Robert Allen and Admiral David D. Porter. Last year, on the quarter-centennial anniversary of their landing, as many of the passengers as could be got together, assembled in San Francisco and had a dinner and re-union—the first they had had since their arrival. An organization was then formed, under the presidency of Ex-Senator Gwin, and it was determined that on each following anniversary there should be a re-union, no matter how small the numbers, a social glass of wine, and a revival of the remembrances of "old times." At the dinner June 5th, of this year, letters were read from Mrs. Jessie E. Benton Fremont, Major General Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, Brevet Major General W. H. Emory, U. S. Army, and Admiral Porter, of the Navy, none of whom could attend. General Hooker wrote: "Am rejoiced to learn from date to-day of your continued prosperity and that of the State. It is fame enough for all of us to have been associated in its early development. She is now to the Union what the colonies were to Great Britain before the separation. Turn to Burke's great speech and you have his words—far better than my own. We are learning lessons which we ought to have learned years ago. Our national prosperity depends on unity of feeling and interest of every section of the Union. God bless each and all of you." Admiral Porter sent "greeting to his old friends and shipmates, the noble pioneers who dared the dangers of Cape Horn and the discomforts of a long voyage to reach California, the State which has since revolutionized the world by the energy of its citizens, among whose names are seen prominent many of those who made that passage in the steamship 'Panama.'" Among these passengers, as Dr. Cronise stated in his speech, some have sat on the Supreme Bench, three have held the Chief Magistracy of the State, two have been elected to the U. S. Senate, and several to the House of Representatives, one is now an admiral, two are among the distinguished generals of the Army, and one (Sam Ward), is everywhere recognized as the "King of the Lobby."

THE following is a list of the Candidates for admission to the Military Academy, 1875, in all, 144:

Frederick V. Abbot, Large; Edmund Alexander, N. C.; Walter S. Alexander, Large; Joseph B. Allen, Miss.; William H. Allen, Ohio; William E. Amy, Large; Walter S. Amis, Ark.; Charles B. Anderson, La.; William H. Anderson, Jr., Mo.; Theodore P. Bailey, N. Y.; William Dorrance Beach, N. Y.; Guy R. Beardslee, Ala.; J. Walker Benet, Large; Henry H. Benham, Large; Dion W. Beaucault, N. Y.; Hanson W. Brawder, Ky.; Lloyd M. Brett, Mass.; Benjamin W. Brice, Jr., Large; Edward H. Brooks, Oregon; Lorenzo Las Casas Brooks, Iowa; James M. Brophy, Pa.; John Watson Brown, Ky.; William F. Burr, N. Y.; Alexander Campbell, Mo.; Thomas L. Casey, Large; Currie C. Chase, N. Y.; William Wallace Childs, S. C.; Frederick C. Cochran, N. Y.; William H. Cravens, Ark.; David G. Cutter, Ind.; Charles Dally, Wis.; Samuel C. Dalrymple, Ill.; John C. Dent, Large; Edward F. Dickinson, Mass.; Frederick William Diehl, N. Y.; Frank L. Dodds, Ill.; Robert W. Dowdy, Ark.; J. C. Merle Drake, N. Y.; Arthur C. Ducat, Jr., Ill.; James B. Duncan, Ind.; Charles M. Durkee, N. Y.; Frank Eastman, Ill.; George B. Edgerton, Minn.; William English, Large; James B. Erwin, Ga.; Frederick S. Falta, Large; Les Feliger, Large; Gustavus Fiebigler, Ohio; Walter Lowrie Finley, Pa.; Robert A. Foard, N. C.; Francis H. French, Ind.; W. E. French, N. Y.; George H. B. Gale, Mass.; Louis Garesche, Large; Samuel F. Gibbs, Ind.; John L. Goodall, Tenn.; George W. Goode, Large; Archie Gibson, Mo.; Henry A. Groene, N. Y.; Samuel R. Hamill, Ind.; Frank S. Harlow, Vt.; John Jacob Hay, Ill.; Joseph F. Hayes, N. Y.; Charles H. Hendricks, Pa.; Augustine F. Hewitt, Large; Winfield S. Hoyt, Large; Daniel L. Howell, Iowa; Edward W. Eulbut, Wyoming; James A. Irons, Pa.; Edward T. Jones, Tenn.; Frank B. Jones, Miss.; Edgar H. Lancaster, Mo.; William F. Lancaster, Ky.; David T. Land, La.; Benjamin W. Leavell, Ohio; William Henry Leeds, Pa.; Thomas J. Lewis, La.; John Brandon Loy, Fla.; James A. Leyden, Pa.; Hunter Liggett, Pa.; Jas. Lockett, Ga.; Frederick L. Loring, Mo.; John G. Lugenebel, Large; James O. Mac Kay, Nev.; John S. Mallory, Va.; John R. Marcum, Large; Edward Wright Matthews, Ark.; Will T. May, Ind.; Charles McClure, Ill.; Victor P. McDowell, Ill.; Albert W. McLaughlin, Ohio; John McLean, Large; Charles L. Messmore, Large; Samuel W. Miller, Pa.; Christopher C. Miner, Conn.; Henry S. Mowbray, Mass.; Alonzo Lee O'Brien, N. Y.; Frederick McC. Ogle, Ohio; William P. Orr, Del.; Frank C. Osborne, Mich.; Percy Parker, La.; John S. Parks, Jr., Tenn.; Charles F. Pearis, W. Va.; Edwin P. Pendleton, R. I.; John Peters, Pa.; John M. Porter, Ala.; James B. Rawlins, Large; Dwight E. Ray, Ill.; Samuel C. Robertson, Tenn.; Paul A. Rochester, N. Y.; James S. Rogers, Col.; Marion B. Saffold, Ala.; Samuel J. Sampson, Jr., S. C.; Arthur F. Sanborn, N. H.; George H. Sands, Large; William A. Shunk, Ind.; Willie H. Small, N. H.; Edmund D. Smith, Large; Fremont C. Smith, Pa.; Edward Sparks, Pa.; Walter F. Standifer, Ala.; Charles Lee Steele, Tenn.; Charles F. Strivers, Ohio; George C. Strong, Large; Bertram M. Stumm, Md.; Edward M. Sturges, N. Y.; John De Q. Taylor, Ky.; L. Sterling Thomas, Va.; Walter A. Thurston, Ala.; James B. Toronto, Utah; Francis H. Towne, Mass.; Curtis McD. Townsend, N. Y.; William J. Van Leer, Large; R. C. Van Vleet, Large; Henry D. Walte, Ohio; Charles F. Warren, Penn.; Luther B. Welbern, Ind.; Ernest Wende, N. Y.; Nathaniel J. Whitehead, N. J.; Walter L. Williams, Pa.; Edwin M. Wilson, Pa.; Edward J. Winlow, Large; John H. Woods, W. Va.; James H. Young, Va.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR PRACTICE.—On Monday, June 14, the first detachment of National Guardsmen from the First Division proceeded to Creedmoor to shoot under the new rules. Last summer the men went by regiments, and began at 200 yards. This summer they go two companies at a time, a detachment from each regiment, under regimental and brigade inspectors, beginning at 100 yards. This is a much more sensible plan. The men know what they are about, and their officers are able to class the whole number according to their shooting in grades. The only objection to Monday's practice was found in the undue eagerness of the men and officers to get up into the first class at once. To rise from third to second and thence to first, it was necessary to fire ten shots in each class, and if sighting shots were taken the number became fourteen in each. To pass into the third class and become entitled to the badge of "marksman" required forty-two shots, with an immense score of 75 out of 150. Half of these shots might be fired lying down.

The order was responded to by six companies, two in the Eighth, two in the Ninth, three in the Fifty-fifth. The Eighth had a total of 82, the Ninth had 45, the Fifty-fifth had only 34. The total includes officers and all. Each detachment had its inspector, and Major Wylie, brigade inspector, superintended the firing. The men began at 100 yards and went back as they qualified to 150, 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. The "marksman's" badge was shot for at 200 and 500 yards, the ordinary practice of last year. Out of a total of 161 competitors, company officers and men, only nine gained the badge with an average score of 59 per cent. Some field officers of the Eighth and Ninth, with the three inspectors of rifle practice, also qualified, being six in number all told. Their average was 68 per cent. We append the scores of the "marksman's."

FIELD AND STAFF.		Yards.	Total.
Colonel J. R. Hitchcock	200	4 3 3 5 4-19	39
Colonel G. D. Scott	500	3 3 5 5 2-20	39
Captain E. Barker	200	3 3 5 5 4-19	39
Lieutenant Douglas	500	4 5 5 3 3-21	38
Major D. D. Wylie	200	4 5 5 3 3-21	38
Lieut.-Col. Montgomery	500	4 4 4 4 4-20	36
	200	4 4 4 4 4-20	36
	500	2 3 3 3 3-12	31
	200	3 3 0 0 4-10	26
LINE.		Yards.	Total.
Capt. G. E. Harding, 9th regt.	200	3 4 3 4 5-19	24
Henry Lohmann, 8th regt.	200	3 2 4 4 4-17	32
Capt. A. L. Whitelaw, 8th regt.	200	3 4 2 3 3-15	30
Sergt. T. A. Wilmurt, 8th regt.	500	4 3 0 3 5-15	30
Sergt. Frank Newberger, 9th regt.	200	3 5 4 3 4-19	30
Sergt. J. D. Dunlop, 9th regt.	200	3 3 2 2 2-12	29
Lieut. G. Auld, 9th regt.	500	4 4 0 3 3-14	29
Sergt. H. Pihet, 9th regt.	200	3 4 3 2 3-15	27
Capt. T. D. Cottman, 9th regt.	500	4 4 5 5 2-20	26

None of the members of the Fifty-fifth regiment qualified to shoot at the last two ranges.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—The inspection of this regiment on Wednesday was a great and gratifying success. The turn out was not quite so large as last year, but the total of the regiment was twenty-two in excess of last year's report. The regiment marched to Tompkins Square although the day was rainy, and went to its drill equalized into ten commands of sixteen files. Lieutenant-Colonel Camp commanded during the review and inspection, Colonel Porter accompanying the brigade inspector. Both ceremonies were handsomely performed, especially the passage in double time. There was seen the advantage of the double time drills which the Twenty-second has been holding all the winter, for which it has to thank its fine large armory, the only one in the city fit for such movements. In the steadiness and good order exhibited by the regiment throughout the ceremonies, is found the justification in full of all the disagreeable criticisms made by the JOURNAL during the past drill season. We were certain that, those faults which we pointed out corrected, the Twenty-second could hold its own with any regiment in the city, and the result has fulfilled our expectation. We only wish that every regiment in the National Guard would show the patience and pluck shown by the Twenty-second in conquering that fault so peculiarly besetting militia regiments under our loose laws. There would not be to-day so many inspections to determine on the existence or disbandment of regiments.

No one could desire to witness a better review than that held by the Twenty-second on Wednesday, and the exhibit of some of the companies in the subjoined list is highly praiseworthy, especially that of Company K.

After the review came a battalion drill, but this was stopped by a heavy shower, and the inspection and muster took place at the armory.

Field and staff	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Non-commissioned staff	9	0	9
Band	3	0	3
A	66	0	66
B	46	23	69
C	40	13	53
D	38	9	47
E	41	15	56
F	44	11	55
G	36	12	48
H	39	18	57
I	31	17	48
J	37	11	48
K	34	1	35
Total	514	130	644

Last year this command mustered—present, 542; absent, 80; total, 622.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—The inspection of the Twelfth on Friday was next in excellence to that of the Twenty-second and Seventy-first, both of which regiments did about as well as it was possible to do. The Twelfth had the disadvantage of a hot day after the rain of Wednesday and Thursday, and had a long march from the armory at Forty-fifth street down to Tompkins Square. As soon as it arrived there it was put through its review, and in consequence did not look so well as the other regiments. This, however, is no disadvantage to any regiment. Our National Guard officers are too apt to regard reviews and

inspections as mere opportunities to show off before crowds, and to gauge the success of such a ceremony by the amount of applause given by the crowd. The real truth is that reviews and inspections are designed solely to enable a commander to see what part of his troops he can depend on, and what is their military condition; and the fact of fatigue, heat, and dust, or a slight waver in the ranks of hurried and excited men, is a matter of little real consequence under such circumstances. The passage in review was good, and the salutes proper. The inevitable first lieutenant who forgets, was absent for this time only, for which the Twelfth returns thanks. Lieutenant-Colonel Cruger commanded during the review, and Colonel Ward received it along with the brigade inspector. After review came muster and inspection, and three or four battalion movements were executed to show proficiency in drill. The Twelfth did very well in these movements, the first open air drill of the season for the regiment. They executed advance and retreat in line; double column of fours and deployment; close column on first division right in front and deployment; double column deployed by two movements; and a final advance and retreat in line. The result of the inspection was as follows:

Field and staff	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Non-commissioned staff	8	1	9
Band	40	0	40
A	24	6	30
B	48	4	52
C	22	11	33
D	27	11	38
E	28	17	45
F	35	2	37
G	24	11	35
H	32	13	45
I	21	10	31
J	25	14	39
K	25	14	39
Total	339	101	440

The numbers of the Twelfth are their weakest point. It needs amendment badly. This year shows a loss of eleven men in the present and three in the total. As our laws are constituted the officers of the Twelfth lack something to be perfect National Guard officers. They need the arts of recruiting, and the quicker they acquire them the better for the regiment.

At a special meeting of Company F, held immediately after inspection in Tompkins Square, the following was offered by Private Weston, seconded by Private Bright, and unanimously carried:

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of this company that inasmuch as two members of the "American Rifle Team" are also ex-members of this regiment, that this company acting in conjunction with the other companies voluntarily offer their services as an escort to some given point to the said American Rifle Team upon their arrival in this port; and to this end that a committee of two be appointed to confer with the other companies of this regiment in reference to this matter.

Messrs. Weston and Waterbury were appointed as such committee. It is understood that should the men express their desire and willingness to do as proposed, that the details be left to the officers.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.—Our old friend Captain McGowan, of the Twelfth U. S. Infantry, once a member of the Seventh regiment of New York, has changed his targets to conform to Creedmoor rules, new styles. He sends us his last record for the season at these targets. It was made by Company D, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, at Camp Independence, California, firing 10 rounds per man, at 100 yards, May 29, 1875.

The first team (13 men) made 12 bull's-eyes, 31 centres, 43 inners, 38 outers, 6 misses; total, 399 points.

The second team (13 men) made 6 bull's-eyes, 12 centres, 27 inners, 63 outers, 22 misses; total, 285 points.

The third team (12 men) made 3 bull's-eyes, 9 centres, 14 inners, 52 outers, 42 misses; total, 197 points.

The whole company made 21 bull's-eyes, 52 centres, 84 inners, 153 outers, 70 misses; total, 878 points.

Best shot, Ford, 10 hits, 38 Creedmoor, worst shot, no hits.

The average of the whole company of 38 men was 871 points out of 1,900 or nearly 46 per cent. of the possible score.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment turned out in Tompkins Square on Thursday, June 10, for its last battalion drill previous to the Boston trip. The movement executed were all of the street marching kind—being marches in column of fours, with the usual formations into platoons and companies to suit the varying widths of streets, and the wheelings into line. "Right of companies to the rear into column" was also executed at times. The drill showed that the work of the past two months had told. The step, distances, and alignments were all excellent, and there is no doubt that the Seventh will be worthy of all the observation it will receive from every body at Boston.

Adjutant Fitzgerald recently received a very handsome sword as a recognition of his share of the work of the regiment, and he deserves it for his exertions.

FORTY-FOURTH BATTALION INFANTRY.—The officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of this battalion, of Binghamton, N. Y., will assemble in full uniform (white body, cross-belts and pompons) for drill and review, in that city, on Tuesday, June 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Line will be formed in front of the armory on Washington street, at 1:30 o'clock, sharp.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—CAPTAIN Fahrig, Ninety-sixth, has been discharged.

—CAPTAIN Heinrichs has moved out of the Twenty-eighth into the Forty-seventh. He has made a wise move.

—CAPTAIN Heerd is Rifle Practice Inspector of the Twenty-eighth, and Captain Kelly of the Fifteenth, just appointed.

—COMPANY B, Twenty-second, has elected Lieutenant Charles Smith.

—COLONEL William Hester is the new quartermaster of the Second Division.

—THE First Troop Philadelphia Cavalry has gone to Boston 50 strong.

—THE Twenty-second goes to West Point to celebrate the 17th.

—CAPTAIN Bolinius has been elected to command Company K, of the Eleventh.

—CAPTAIN Gross, Lieutenant Adler, and Second Lieutenant Querner, of the Eleventh, have resigned.

—CAPTAIN Berndt has been appointed ordnance officer of the Second Brigade.

—Two companies of the Seventh go to Creedmoor on the 24th, two on the 25th. The rest are yet unassigned, the regiment being excused from practice this week.

—THE Charlestown Cadets gave a grand clam-bake to the Fifth Maryland, the Washington Light Infantry, and the Hartford Governor's Foot Guard, on Friday, 18th.

—THE old Second Brigade staff is dissolved at last. Major Dickel, its most efficient officer, has received his discharge the last of all.

—THE Washington Light Infantry (D. C. militia) passed on their way to Boston Wednesday morning, looking handsome and soldierly, in short tunics and high bearskins, drilling very well indeed.

—LIEUTENANT Davis, of Company F, Twenty-seventh, and Quartermaster Dick of the same regiment, have been ordered before the State Examining Board which meets June 23. Weeding out is the order of the day just now.

—THE Seventh regiment takes the palm at Boston, with ten commands of twenty-four files. They passed our window on Wednesday, 16th, looking the best of any regiment yet seen in New York.

—THE California Rifle Association adopts its by-laws and becomes a working organization June 23. The seal of the Association is a target, with the head of a grizzly bear above it, and two crossed rifles.

—THE Fifty-fourth Infantry is ordered out in full-dress uniform, with white gloves, at the arsenal in Rochester, on Thursday, June 17, at 7:30 P. M., for parade. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, sharp.

—THE Forest and Stream Badge was won on Monday, June 14 (second competition), by John Traverser, Jr., shooting off a tie with Wilson McDonald. The test was twenty shots off-hand at 25 yards, the conquerors total from centre 12 3-4 inches. The gallery shooters have formed an "Off-Hand Rifle Club."

—THE Third Cavalry turned out for inspection last week, and did much better than at the drill we were compelled to condemn so severely a few weeks ago. In numbers they were strong, and the few simple movements executed were properly performed. The review was quite fair, and altogether the regiment did better than ever. The ceremony was performed dismounted.

—BRIGADIER-GENERAL Kilburn Knox, Chief of Ordnance State of New York, will hereafter issue ammunition to the National Guard for rifle practice in such quantities and at such times as the Inspector-General and the General-Inspector of Rifle Practice shall request. Requisitions for ammunition for such purposes should be made directly to the Chief of Ordnance.

—An election will be held at the meeting room of Company C, Twenty-third, in the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, on Monday, June 21, to fill the office of first lieutenant, vacant by the promotion of First Lieutenant T. Jeff. Stevens. Sergeant Levi Cook, Jr., is detailed to assist Lieutenant Smith in instruction of recruiting squad of the Twenty-third.

—BATTERY K, First Division, paraded mounted, fully armed and equipped, in full uniform, on Monday and Tuesday, June 14 and 15, marching from the armory, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., to East New York for manoeuvre and target practice on the Cosine farm. While at the farm the men were encamped, and the target practice was, as usual, with brass smoothbores.

—THE drill of the Eighty-fourth last week was poor. Whether the organization will be saved is an open question. At present it looks very much as if the field officers of the Second Brigade in their long squabble over the command have nearly killed their respective regiments. The Fifth is the only one that can be called healthy in numbers, and the Fifth lacks instructed officers.

—THE Ninety-sixth passed their inspection with flying colors. Perhaps luckily for them, the day was wet, and the regiment was inspected in the armory. Everything there was clean and neat, and the men were all in perfect order, both in uniform and arms. What few movements were made in the armory were well executed, and the inspector's report promises to be the most favorable in the Second Brigade.

—THE Jackson Cadets, of Tarrytown, a military school, gave an exhibition of company drill on the 15th at their school before some National Guard officers, among whom were Ex-Colonel Madden, of the disbanded First Cavalry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hues, of the Twenty-seventh. The youngsters drilled in a manner to put to shame any National Guard regiment in the State, and did credit to their instructor Captain Jackson, late of the Seventh Brigade staff.

—THE Sixth Infantry was inspected on the 11th June at Tompkins Square, and the effect of its long demoralization was plainly visible. The regiment was unable to execute even such a simple movement as forming close column without falling into confusion; and drill and appearance were alike poor. For all this, however, the Sixth cannot fairly be blamed, deprived of an armory as they have been, and kicked about from place to place. All the same, it will probably be disbanded, for no matter whose be the fault, the organization is decidedly inefficient now.

—THE Fifth regiment Maryland National Guard arrived in this city on Monday, at 4:30 P. M., by the Jersey ferry, on the way to Boston. No halt was made in New York, but the line of march was taken up at once from the ferry to the wharf of the Sound steamer Bristol, upon which they embarked. The regiment presented a solid and handsome appearance, being in heavy marching order, and looked able to endure any amount of work. In the Centennial parade it will be the observed of all observers in all the elements that go to make a serviceable regiment. The Fifth numbered ten commands of twelve files, and was accompanied by the Marine Band from Washington.

—THE Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., came into New York on the way to Boston on Tuesday, 15th, by the steamer Charleston, landing at the foot of Warren street. The Old Guard, with the Ninth regiment band, came down to receive the Carolinians. The bearskins of this wonderful corps were a sight to see, and covered the beholder with awe. As it happened, most of the Southerners were little fellows; and the Guardsmen, in quality of escort and protectors, loomed over them in triumph, and took as much care of them as a lion of a mouse. The little fellows numbered about thirty, and looked very nasty and handsome in a pretty dark blue and red uniform. The Old Guard looked—grand, gloomy and peculiar.

—We give elsewhere some account of the enthusiastic reception of the American Riflemen in Ireland. On Tuesday, the 14th, they landed, and the next day they were escorted by Mayor Leach, Alderman Manning, and a large number of friends in a special train from Cork to Dublin, being greeted with enthusiastic plaudits all along the route. At Dublin they were received by the Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation and conducted in carriages to their hotel. A procession was formed, headed by a band, immense crowds gathering and cheering as they went, and keeping it up all the evening about the hotel, where they were serenaded, and banqueted. Thursday they kept quiet. Friday they shot in a match arranged by the Irish Riflemen for the purpose of selecting the four best Irish shots to form a team to compete for the All-Ireland Challenge Shield. The ranges were 800, 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards. The Americans enter for the purpose of gaining a knowledge of the ground, as did the Irishmen last year in the preliminary matches at Creedmoor. Invitations to entertainments are pouring in upon the Americans from all quarters: one from the Fellows of Trinity College for a banquet on June 26, and one from the Freemasons of Dublin to the Masonic members of the team to a fraternal banquet.

CONNECTICUT.

THE VETERAN'S ENCAMPMENT.—The Executive Committee appointed at a meeting of representatives of the different regiments of volunteers of the late war from Connecticut, held at Hartford in January last, have voted to hold an encampment of three days at Charter Oak Park, located on the suburbs of Hartford, on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd days of July. A meeting of the Executive and General Committee held on the 10th inst., the following arrangements were announced. The State will furnish the necessary camp equipment, a resolution to that effect granting the quartermaster-general to loan some, having passed the Legislature. The old battle flags, together with a piece of ordnance, will also be loaned by the State, and each regiment will be quartered by itself. Eating stands will be located at the Park, from which rations will be served to the different companies. The first day is to be given up to regimental reunions, and it is expected that our brigade re-union will occur of the old Connecticut Brigade, General Edward Harland, which was composed of the Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth and Sixteenth regiments. A general review is proposed for one day, and General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Burnside, Gilmore, Terry, Hawley and others will be invited to be present. General Alfred

H. Terry, it is hoped, will be enabled to leave his post of duty in the Department of Dakota and come East, to take command of the camp. Camp fires will be allowed evenings, and "taps" will be unknown. "Sherman's bummers" will have a single parade the last day of the encampment. The Fair is easily of access to Hartford and all parts of the State by rail, being but five minutes ride from the city. To make this a success, it will require each regimental association to perform some work. Will they do it?

A CADETSHIP.—Five young men presented themselves before the Examining Board on the 11th inst. as candidates for the vacant West Point cadetship from the Second Congressional District of Connecticut (New Haven and Middlesex counties). The successful competitor was William W. V. Way, a member of the Junior Class of the Scientific School, Yale College.

FIRST INFANTRY.—Company F, of this command, held a competitive drill for the medal presented by the Veteran Association of the company, at their armory in Hartford, Monday evening. The company was formed in single rank, and turned over with a frontage of eight fours. After a short drill in the marching, the men were drilled in the manual, and loadings and firings by Captain White, Lieutenants Hotchkiss and Camp. Each competitor was put to a severe test, and after two hours hard work, the judges awarded the medal to Sergeant George Q. Whitney, who will wear the emblem of superiority for six months from July 1st. These competitions were instituted in March, 1873, as an incentive to continual good drill and soldierly bearing among the members. The medal is a handsome piece of work, and is valued at \$150.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOURTH BATTALION.—The Fourth Battalion, Major Wellington commanding, (field and staff mounted) on the Common, Boston, on the evening of Friday, June 11, for the first street drill of the season. The battalion turned out well. Company A had about twenty-five present, Co. B twenty-two, Co. C nineteen, and Co. D twenty-three. The Fourth had a disagreeable night for their drill, it being muddy and very foggy, preventing some of the movements from being executed as well as would have been the case had the weather been more favorable. Line was formed on the Charles street Mall, and broken into column of fours to the right. Marching into Charles street the companies executed four right, and came up in company front; this was finely done, the companies presenting a solid appearance, the alignments and dressing were excellent, and the intervals between the companies well kept. Right by platoons was well done, but there was considerable unevenness in the distance, particularly at the head of the column. Form column of fours was good, but single rank distance was not as well done, very few of the fours taking enough distance. Single rank platoons going left front into line, exhibited some confusion in getting into position, the men apparently not being familiar with this movement. The manual at a halt was excellent, and in marching fully as good. A few other movements were executed directly touching upon the celebration, but being well executed need no particular notice. If the Fourth will only keep up its battalion drill, now that it has commenced, the Ninth will have its hands full to maintain its present position.

SCHOOL REGIMENT.—Last week the five battalions of the Boston School regiment held their annual prize drills. The Second and Third Battalions English High School, on June 10, at the Boston Theatre. The First Battalion Boston Latin School, and the Fourth Battalion Roxbury High and Latin and Dorchester High Schools, at the same place, on June 11; and the Fifth Battalion Charlestown High School, at their armory on June 12. Being present at the drill of the Second Battalion, we give a short account thinking it may be interesting. This battalion is composed of six companies of about sixteen files each, commanded by a major, who has for a staff an adjutant, quartermaster, and sergeant-major. The first on the programme was the company drill for prizes. The first company to march upon the stage was Company B, followed in turn by Companies D, F, C, E, and A, all of whom executed the following movements, about five minutes being allowed for the manual, and ten minutes for the company movements: To open ranks; manual of arms in open ranks; to close ranks; manual of arms in closed ranks; to march in column of fours to the front; manual of arms marching; to march to the rear; half-forward; short step; mark time; to march the column of fours in retreat; to oblique in column of fours; on left into line; to march by the flank; on right into line in single rank; fours in circle right wheel; to march by the flank in single rank; to form front into line in double rank; to wheel by the flank; to march the line to the rear; to march by the left flank; to form line to the left; to break into platoons; to change direction in column of platoons; to reform the company; to form column of platoons to the right; to march the column of platoons to the right; to march the column of platoons by the flank; to march again in column of platoons; to form column of fours from column of platoons.

The companies were very smart, and in more than one movement, and in order to decide which was the two best, all the small points had to be taken into consideration, and the slightest slip of any kind counted against a company badly. Many of the officers knowing this were extremely nervous, and found it impossible to keep cool. The great bugbear to the boys seemed to be in the wheel by company, and several of the companies got so excited that they broke when executing it. Another error quite prevalent was in dressing the company in on left into line, two captains not dressing their companies until the third four had arrived upon the line. On right into line, single ranks, the same error occurred. The companies, without exception, drilled finely, and, apart from a little unsteadiness, were as well up in company movements as any organization of the military whose drill we have witnessed this season. The officers under command of Lieutenant-Colonel North, now being exhibited in the sword exercise, which was the best of the kind we have witnessed for many a day. The cuts, guards, and fencing in the infantry drill were excellent, and the cavalry drill was equally good. Our enjoyment was somewhat marred by not having the members of the First Cavalry present to witness this portion of the drill, as we think it would enable them to secure many valuable "points" which they could not obtain otherwise. Five boys from each company now marched upon the stage under command of Adjutant Allen, to enter into competition for two prize medals for the best drilled boys. The squad was drilled some fifteen minutes, when it was marched off, and about ten selected from the thirty; these returned, and after a few minutes the judges seemed to have decided, for the squad was marched off. Probably more interest was felt in this portion of the drill than at any other; and it is to be regretted that every boy was doing his best to carry off one of the medals. The drill was simply in the manual, and was executed with the utmost nicety and precision by every member of the squad, although it was apparent that the largest boys had the advantage in being a little stronger, some of the smaller boys moving the head and shoulders in executing right and left shoulder, and support. The bayonet squad under command of Lieutenant C. E. Cunningham now marched on, and gave a fine exhibition of the bayonet exercise. The boys were all well up in the different changes, and executed them correctly and with a snap, which showed that they had in Lieutenant Cunningham an excellent teacher as well as officer. Upon the bayonet squad retiring, the regimental drum corps, composed of sixteen drummers, Drum-Major Memrath commanding, took position, and delighted the younger portion of the attendance by their noise. The corps are all smart boys, and they handled their "sticks" with much more science than many of the drummers in our military organizations. They received an encore. Line of battle was next formed, and in spite of the contracted space every company was in position at the proper time, without crowding and confusion. The breaking into fours to the right was good, as was also on the left close column of companies, but on account of insufficient space could not be executed until the battalion had been marched backward to make room for the company to get into position. The dress parade which now took place was decidedly the best we have witnessed any where, we make no exceptions whatever this year. The boys stood like statues, not a muscle moving; ranks were opened finely, every one looking to the right. In turning the battalion over to the commanding officer every officer saluted in time; the first sergeants, both in taking and returning from their positions, were exactly in step; and at the command "Parade is dismissed," every officer returned his sword in time with the adjutant, and all stepped off with exactly the same step, and when halted in front of the commander, saluted like one person, and their hands came down exactly in time with his. Such points as these tell in a parade, and we are very doubtful if there is an organiza-

tion in the National Guard that can beat this battalion, or in fact any battalion of the School regiment, in a dress parade. We have not seen one within the last eight months that could come anywhere near it. The officer of the day now appeared with the judges, together with the drill committee, whose chairman, Major Slade, in one of his characteristic speeches, announced the prizes as follows: First prize for company drill, Company A, Captain Miller; second prize to Company F, the smallest boys, Captain Boyd. The first medal for individual drill to Corporal Miller, of Company A; the second medal to Sergeant Badger, of Company D. The drill was one of the finest we have witnessed for a long time, and reflects much credit upon the regimental drill master, Colonel Moore, whose untiring efforts are always crowned with success, and who is very popular with the boys.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST INFANTRY.—This regiment had a battalion drill Monday evening, June 14, at the Rink, corner of Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, in Philadelphia. As the companies had to march from the armory in Broad street, the line was not formed until nearly 9 o'clock. The formation, which was on three sides of a parallelogram, was prompt and readily done, although some of the captains in the left wing were a little trepid in turning the line after hearing reports from the first sergeants, the adjutant directed the equalization of the battalion by the formation of a tenth company (only nine being present), from the surplus numbers of the large companies. The equalization was made, and the line reformed in ten commands of twelve files front each, in less than five minutes. The command was then turned over to Colonel St. Clair Benson, who made the first order twenty minutes before the companies were following each other rapidly and promptly. The manual was well done. The order arms, at all times during the evening, both from carry, and from fix bayonets (Colonel Benson persisted in coming to order arms before carry after this movement), was perfect. Stack arms was well done, the butts of the muskets in the stacks generally striking the ground with the sharpness of order arms. The dressing of the pieces at present and right shoulder was not so perfect. The file-closers in some of the companies charged bayonets. The Rink not being large enough for maneuvering more than one wing of such a battalion, allowances should be made for the confusion attending some of the movements, particularly in companies front into line and division movements. Still there were inaccuracies during the evening which were unnecessary, so well drilled a command. There was too much huddling and losing distance in the march to the right in column of fours. Companies left front into line, while the column was changing direction at two points, was very well done, but the company distances were not very well kept. Company fronts were not all kept well dressed up with the guide in march in column of companies. The formation of divisions from companies in column was not done exactly according to tactics, but the division front was good in the march in column, and the wheeling pretty good, although the ground was not wide enough for division movements. To the right close column by divisions was at first very poorly done, but a second trial brought the distances down to the required standard. In to the rear march in column of divisions the files broke up badly, caused generally by the colonel giving the command march while the wrong foot struck the ground. The colonel also persisted all the evening in saying forward, guide left, after fours right from line of battle, which is not called for by the tactics. Obliquing in column of companies was very well done by most of the companies. One or two persisted in making a half wheel. The carelessness of guides in preserving company distances was such that at one left into line wheel, the left companies had to be moved full company distance toward the line of march. About 10 o'clock the line was reformed for dress parade; the two center companies forming across the end of the room, and the wings forming at right angles to the front. The parade was pretty good throughout, except that ranks were opened by the adjutant too hurriedly, the alignment of the right guides not being secured on the line of the rear rank, before the command march.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands.

J. L. P., Fort Concho, Texas, May 1, 1873, wants to know as to whether a soldier on being honorably discharged the service on expiration of his enlistment is entitled to the rate of \$13 per month as his estimate for travelling expenses from place of discharge to place of enlistment. ANSWER.—He is entitled to his full pay for the last year of service whatever that may be, whether ordinary or re-enlisted pay, without any ration.

A. W. H., April 14, 1875, writes: Will you be kind enough to inform me whether an enlisted man who has a knowledge of drawing can, and what is the modus operandi to, get any position in the Army as a draughtsman? I studied design with a view to making it a profession; have a knowledge of the higher mathematics, right line drawing, and the use of instruments; can sketch correctly from nature, use water colors, enlarge and diminish drawings, and make finished drawings and maps from field notes. ANSWER.—The only way up that we see for such a man is to apply for a transfer to the engineer battalion. There his knowledge might speedily be made useful. In the ranks of an infantry regiment it is thrown away.

Two SERGEANTS, April 10 asks: Has a non-commissioned staff officer a right to place, by the order of his superior officer and in his temporary absence from the office, a sergeant or corporal under arrest for misconduct in his office, disrespect in the line of duty, drunkenness on duty, neglect of duty, or for any other military offence, while under the non-commissioned officer's charge, prejudicial to good order and military discipline? ANSWER.—Undoubtedly, if the authority is distinctly delegated. He becomes the mere mouthpiece of his commander in such a case. Even without it, under the 27th Article of War, it seems clear that he has authority in his own person, as the language is explicit that "all officers, of what condition soever, have power . . . quell all . . . disorders . . . and either to order officers into arrest or non-commissioned officers or soldiers into confinement, until their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith" etc. The expression of what condition soever is absolute, and has never been limited to commissioned officers by any decision with which we are acquainted.

R. W., April 16, 1875, asks: Can a young man of first class education, 17 years of age, but a foreigner, get an appointment as cadet in the U. S. Naval Academy either the same as an American would, or by paying a certain amount for his education; or is there any other way by which such a person could be educated for the Navy? ANSWER.—By the law all cadets must be citizens. Not necessarily natives, however. If such a man can get an appointment from some friend who is a delegate he can get in. Otherwise he cannot. There is no provision for pay cadets, although the idea would no doubt be very popular if introduced.

WM. H. HAM, Honesdale, Pa., April 18, 1875.—The advertisement of the annual report of the National Rifle Association states that the report will contain an account of the American-English match last year. I have just received from Colonel Glider the report dated 1874, but there is no such report in it. I think by restricting the weight of rifles to 10 lbs. the N. R. A. shuts out many of the best guns of the country. If they could allow an All-Comers' Match, and receive guns up to 12 or 13 lbs., it would be well attended. Mine is a capital rifle, but it weighs 11 lbs., so I cannot compete for a place in the team without disgracing my gun. ANSWER.—The report for 1874 only contains the matches for 1874, with the International Matches. We think your suggestions about All-Comers' matches good, and doubt not that such a match might be well attended. The restriction to ten pounds is entirely in the interest of military marksmanship. It bars out only guns too heavy for a soldier to carry, besides clothes and rations.

CETERIS PARIBUS, May 30, 1875, writes a letter from which we extract the following: "Relying as I do on your ability and willingness too, when the welfare of the service is called forth, to place grievances in their equitable character for relief, it will not, I hope, be too much for me to solicit, most earnestly your opinion on the justice, fairness, and even rights of hospital stewards to the same pay, as they are to the same rank, and ordnance sergeants. I have much to say, and would say more on

this subject, but I regard you a better exponent, if you kindly will, than I could be to declare against what clearly seems an invidious distinction between, to say the least, equally deserving men. The difference in pay is not much, which alone would be a politic reason for none at all, yet why should any be, and what justifies it? ANSWER.—Ceteris Paribus is quite right as to the impolicy of a difference of pay between non-commissioned officers of the same rank. The inequality, however, is probably not an invidious distinction, but rather an oversight in the law and regulations. The question of rank was settled on one theory, regarding both as equally important to an army. The question of pay came up in different departments, and was arranged without much reference to rank. In those cases science has always and will always go to the wall as long as the world is directed by the fighting element. Ordnance Sergeant has charge of the killing stores at a post, the Hospital Steward of the healing stores. Which is the more important position? It depends on whether you look at it from a peace or war stand point. In our opinion it would be only fair to give additional pay to the first class steward at least, as the care of sick and wounded in any point of view is as important as that of arms and ammunition, which require men to use them; and the doctor would soon be helpless without his steward. If Ceteris Paribus cannot get this let him remember that he belongs to a learned profession, and is above the mere money rewards of a store keeper of any class whatever. Science must be followed for herself alone, and gives her own rewards, above all money price.

SUBSCRIBER writes: In the inspection of a battalion (par. 816), when the captain of a company is "facing to the left three yards in front of the right file," does he wait in that position the approach of the inspecting officer, and the time being, his company to inspection arms, or does he face to the front at the second command "March," and face about to give the above command? The point is raised on this sentence, viz.: "At the command 'March' the ranks are opened in each company as explained in the school of the company." ANSWER.—The captain's duties in the opening of the ranks in the school of the company are distinctly prescribed. He superintends and verifies all of his four alignments, and "places himself three yards in front of the right file." As his facing to the left is not there mentioned, it is improper. Front is understood in such cases. The facing to the left is only prescribed for the commencement of the movement, before the command "March," that each captain may superintend his own company more conveniently.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA has acquired from Japan full possession of the island of Saghalin, which commands the mouth of the river Amoor, through which the most valuable products of eastern Siberia find their way to the ocean highway. The island is of great strategical importance to Russia, and is rich in mines and oil.

A TELEGRAM from St. Jean de Luz, dated the 27th May, states that the Spanish squadron, having appeared before Monroico, a Carlist battery opened fire upon the ships, and that Admiral Barcagazui, in command of the squadron, was killed on board the *Colon* by a shell, and four officers wounded.

The correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, writing from Rome May 19th, said: "An expedition of scientific men belonging to the Italian Geographical Society is about to embark for Tunis, to study and report upon the project for introducing the waters of the Mediterranean into the marshy districts to the south of Tunis and the province of Constantine, which probably formed the *Palus Tritonia* of the ancients."

The London *Globe* says that the German Admiralty have determined to adopt for the future in constructing iron-clads the practice prevailing in England and Russia of double armor. The German iron-clads now in existence are protected by but one cuirass of armor. In future double armor separated by a layer of teak is to be adopted. This innovation will necessitate the employment of heavier guns. The German navy now employ guns up to 400-pounders only, that is 26 centimetre guns. For the new vessels 28 and 30 1-2 centimetre guns are to be employed, that is, 500 or 600-pounders, and naval artillerists hope shortly to increase the calibre to 34 and 36 centimetres, that is, 1100 and 1200-pounders.

A GERMAN paper states that the steelworks of Frederick Krupp, of Essen, are about to receive a very important addition in their machinery. The largest steam hammer in use at these works at the present time is one capable of working a mass of steel 50 tons in weight, and erected at a cost of 2,800,000f. It is now in contemplation to build a new steam hammer capable of beating up a mass of steel of double the weight—viz., 100 tons. The new machine, it is estimated, will cost 5,000,000f., and will be the most powerful in the world, and it may be expected that the size and weight of the German artillery will be enormously increased, as the new steam hammer will permit the working up of larger masses of metal than up to the present time has been thought to be possible by scientific engineers.

In a lecture given at the Royal United Service Institution, by Vice-Admiral Collinson, chairman of the Trinity House Brethren, on the results of the recent experiments which have been carried out by that board, with the assistance of Professor Tyndall, at the North Foreland, the lecturer, after explaining the consideration which had been given to fog signals, stated that when the committee went to the United States they found that the Americans had made greater progress in the subject than had been the case in England, owing to the general prevalence of fog on the coast, and of the enterprising character of mercantile men. It had been found that the siren used on their coasts was superior to the large steam or air whistles, brass trumpets, horns and guns, and Professor Tyndall had stated that the siren could be heard in a paddle steam vessel on general occasions at a distance of more than three miles.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in speaking of the fortifications of Germany, says: "Much has been remarked of late of the new fortifications approaching completion round Metz and Strasburg; but those of the older bulwark of Germany at Mayence are but little behind them in importance. M. Viollet-le-Duc's re-

cent history of fortification records no more striking change in the views of that art than that which the modern outworks of Mayence disclose; for they cover and include the very ground from which an army of 40,000 Frenchmen carried on the siege of the city at the close of the last century, and, indeed, extend far beyond Pichegru's old line of attack. Resting at either extremity securely on the convenient bends of the Rhine, the front they form is much less than either of Metz or Strasburg; but they are of remarkable strength, especially the Hauptstein Fort, which is the key of the whole, and dominates like a great citadel from a central point the wide plateau which lies to the south of the city and rises so high as to seem formerly to command it."

THE London *Iron* says: Two incidents have just occurred which more than suggest that some "mysterious" fires may have their origin in the action of the sun on glass. A few days ago the master of the *Volunteer* steam-tug in Plymouth Sound found that a large hole had been burned in the centre of the covering of his berth, and that the fire had penetrated to the bed itself, which was smoking. It was then discovered that this resulted from the concentration of the sun's rays by the glass "dead lights" in the side of the vessel. The grounds of a new mansion at Paignton are entered through gates richly gilt and ornamented. To protect them temporarily they were covered with canvas. On a Sunday afternoon this covering was found to be on fire and was burned, one of the lamps above being broken by the heat. All ordinary theories of the causes of fire failed to account for this one, and it was discovered that the globular lamps of the gate concentrated the solar rays and directed them on the spot where the canvas had been, and thus doubtless occasioned the fire.

THE effect of the destruction of forests on climate and water supply was very ably and clearly illustrated by Councillor Wex at the late yearly meeting of the Geographical Society of Vienna, in a paper on the diminution of the water volume in rivers and springs. From the data adduced by Herr Wex, there was shown a fall in the level, since fifty years, 17in. in the Elbe, 24.8in. in the Rhine, 17in. in the Oder, 26in. in the Vistula, and in the Danube, at Orsova, as much as 55in. Accompanying this fall in the level, which corresponds with the decrease in the volume of these rivers, there has been a constantly increasing diminution of the discharge from springs. The way in which the destruction of timber acts in inducing these meteorological changes is plain enough. In the absence of wood there is less precipitation of moisture and free evaporation of what actually falls; and the general aridity has been further increased in Central Europe by the drainage of sheets of water for agricultural purposes, and the increasing alteration of grazing into arable land. The effects noted in the foregoing have already been noticed in this country, and claim the earnest attention of many thoughtful writers.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "Dr. Gessner, German Councillor of Legation, and a distinguished member of the Berlin Foreign Office, has published a dissertation upon maritime law, in which he arrives at the conclusion that the War Code reforms to be enacted by the coming St. Petersburg Conference will shortly result in analogous changes in naval warfare. Having criticised at length the Springbok case, which occurred in the American civil war, and led to the condemnation of an English ship bound for a neutral harbor on the mere suspicion that her cargo might be destined for the enemy, the author proceeds to represent the existing usages of naval warfare as at variance with the views officially advocated by the German, Russian, Swedish, and Danish governments. France and Italy, too, he says, on a previous occasion, showed themselves favorable to reform. As to England, she certainly profited by the right to seize private property at sea, while she was the only naval power of any consequence; but now, when other powerful navies are being formed by more States than one, she has as much to lose as to gain by the continuance of former practices. The inexorable logic of history will compel her to give in, even if she succeeds in preventing reform just now."

THERE was recently launched at Millwall, England, a new patent deck-seat life-raft. The raft, which is the invention of Mr. Parratt, has a central cylinder or hull, made of metal or wood, for the stowage of provisions and gear. On either side are cylinders of india-rubber, which, when inflated, form a considerable deck surface, and are protected by hand-rails, the flooring above them being composed of canvas and network. Outside the raft, and attached by hooks and cordage, are cylinders of cork. When expanded and fully inflated a raft of the size tried—viz., 23 feet in length and 12 feet beam—will hold sixty or seventy persons. It was tried with forty-eight men on board, and would evidently have carried as many more as could have found room upon it. It can be tumbled overboard without the aid of falls or any tackle whatever, and instantly rights itself in the water. The raft, with its gear, weighs only 5 cwt. It can be compressed into such a small compass on board that it can be used as a deck-seat. When the outside cork cylinders are unshipped, and the air-cylinders exhausted, the sides can be folded

up against the hull, the whole measuring only 23 inches in width and 30 inches in depth. The cylinders can be attached and the raft expanded ready to go into the water in the space of three minutes, as has been practically proved.

An interesting report on military and naval affairs in China has been published at Berlin by an officer of the German corvette *Ariadne*, which has just returned from a cruise in the China seas. Three large forts are being built at the mouth of the Swatow river; they are to be armed with Krupp guns, of which a great number have already been imported into the country. Great activity prevails in the arsenal at Canton, where about three hundred workmen are employed in manufacturing fire-arms. These are chiefly huge rifles on the Enfield system, about two metres and a half long, each of which requires three men to attend to it. Gun carriages are also being made for long fifteen-centimetre coil guns. The officer observed a great want of coal and other naval materiel. On touching at Amoy, opposite the Island of Formosa, he was informed that several desperate encounters had taken place between the Chinese and the natives, and that the former had been so unsuccessful in their efforts to subdue the Formosans that a force of about ten thousand Chinese troops had been assembled in the southern part of the island to complete its subjugation. This, however, will probably turn out to be a difficult task, for the Chinese troops are badly organized and equipped. Large masses of troops were also assembled in a camp near the harbor of Amoy. Three thousand of these were regulars, and 7,000 more were scattered about in the vicinity. The camp was behind a granite wall, about two English miles long and twelve feet high, which was fortified during the complications with Japan by a few small forts. These forts are so badly armed and built that they are incapable of resisting not only rifled artillery, but even wind and weather. The arms consisted of smooth-bore muskets, and the soldiers did not seem to know how to use them, and showed a preference for the national halberds and spears.

THE London *Iron* reports an interesting series of experiments lately carried on at Romsey, England, in the presence of Admiral Sir William Mordaunt, and others interested in saving life at sea, as well as in naval and military operations, with the comprehensive system of collapsing lifeboats invented and patented by the Rev. E. L. Berthon. There were exhibited a great variety of these boats of different forms and sizes, from the little Arctic sledgeboats, seven feet long, to be carried in the expedition which started on the 29th ult., up to the large boats for emigrant and troop ships. The dimensions of the latter are as follows: Length over all, 37 feet; breadth, 12 feet; and depth, 5 feet. Along the middle of the boat, the whole length fore and aft, is a locker with convenient hatches, in which is contained half a ton of the best provisions in tins, and a large water tank with a condenser, producing twelve gallons of water daily, in addition to the original supply. In the bow is the chain locker, and in the stern the binnacle, with compass, sextant and general chart. The whole of the sternsheets is covered in with waterproof canvass, affording a snug shelter and privacy for forty women. A boiler for soup, etc., completes this part of the arrangement. The boat is rigged with two lower masts, topmasts, and five sails, the whole of which, with twelve oars, together with the boat itself and all the above-named contents, collapses into a space only two feet wide. These boats will never be placed on deck, but lashed outside the ship, from which position they can be detached, expanded and lowered in a few seconds. Each will carry 150 people with perfect safety in any sea, and being provisioned for that number for at least four weeks, there is nothing to hinder its occupants from continuing their voyage, or making for any convenient port. These boats need not interfere with any of those existing in a ship, and they may be carried in any required number without danger or inconvenience. Each boat weighs 80 lb., and can be carried on a man's shoulder or under his arm, and even these little things would form a bridge for men to cross two abreast. Among other boats of this kind exhibited on the river, including some very pretty yacht's dingies, 9 feet by 4 feet, was one of the Arctic sledgeboats. It weighs only 34 lb., and when carried under a man's arm it is only four inches wide. It is opened in three or four seconds, and then becomes so remarkably buoyant as to carry four men, although not intended for more than two. When filled with water it will still carry two men. These experiments are to be made again on the full scale in boats 40 feet by 12 feet by 4 feet, and when collapsed against the side of one of our troop ships, they will not project more than eighteen inches.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: A French military writer, in drawing attention to the way in which the present calming down has been hailed by civilians, says that as long as it was a question of fighting in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, and Mexico, war was looked upon as a pastime, and soldiers and officers were only too much to be envied the pleasant voyages they enjoyed. Now, however, that compulsory service has been called into existence, and that every one, rich and poor, is to take part in the fete, the picture is not so agreeable. The military writer derives his information as to the state of

public opinion from the ultra-pacific tone of those papers which are more skilled in pandering to the taste of the moment, and certainly the tone of those papers is remarkable. France is told to put up with the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, which she brought upon herself, and no longer to dream of a war of revenge—even successful wars being disastrous. One pacific journal goes so far as to lament, after the spilling of the milk, that Napoleon III. did not accept the proposition for a disarmament which was made in 1870. It is certain that Napoleon III. did make an effort in this direction. Colonel Stoffel, the French military attaché at Berlin, in a despatch wrote: "I append to my report of February 23, 1870, an article from the *North German Gazette*—organ of M. de Bismarck—where it will be seen how the question of a disarmament is judged. I underline the paragraph: 'For the confederation of North Germany a disarmament is impossible, for it would be the renunciation of compulsory service, and that would be an impossibility.'" Colonel Stoffel, in another despatch, said that only in one case would there be any sense in making a proposition to Prussia to disarm; if a rupture were desired. M. Benedetti, the French ambassador at Berlin, was also consulted on this matter, and wrote on February 25, 1870, and in answer to the question what M. de Bismarck would do in presence of a serious step taken in favor of disarming, replied: "M. de Bismarck would not consent for the sake of this *entente* to sacrifice the preponderance which the constitution concedes to the federal Chancellor, nor the organization of the army. Upon both points, and especially on the second, the King would be found more intractable than his First Minister," etc. It is evident that Napoleon III. did potter, in a diplomatic way, about a general disarming. The fact is curious, as it was his uncle, the great Napoleon, who imposed upon Prussia that military system which eventually proved the ruin of France. After Jena, Napoleon compelled Prussia to content herself with an army of 40,000 men. Prussia adhered to this condition, but passed the whole nation through the army. Seeing that Germany cannot disarm, the French military writer, M. Wachter, begs of his countrymen not to relax their efforts and fall into a dangerous slumber. He has no great confidence in a long-continued peace, being sure that the Germans, jealous of the wealth of France, will soon be sweeping down upon her once more.

SILVER PRESENTATION GIFTS.

THE Gorham Company, the well known silver-smiths of No. 1 Bond street, New York, offer the richest and largest assortment of choice articles in silver for wedding and presentation gifts and general family use to be found in the country. They were the designers and manufacturers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL prize cup presented at Creedmoor, and various prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and the resources of their large establishment enable them to furnish regiments, companies or other organizations, at the shortest notice, with presentation pieces of silver modeled from special designs appropriate to the occasion.

"Of late years advertising has assumed a very important phase—in fact, has become a science in business, and no one has done more, or so much, to make it so, as Geo. P. Rowell and Co., of New York. Their prompt and systematic mode of transacting their business has gained the confidence of all large advertisers, and has raised them in a few years from one of the smallest to the leading advertising house in the world."—*Maple Leaves*, N. Y. City.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

GIRARD—OURY.—On May 17, 1875, in St. Augustine's Church, Tucson, A. T., by Rev. Father A. Jovanecan, Assistant-Surgeon J. B. GIRARD, U. S. A., to LOUISE, daughter of William S. Oury, Esq., of Tucson. No cards.

HANDY—HOYT.—In Washington, North Carolina, June 9, by the Rev. Nathaniel Harding, Lieut. HENRY O. HANDY, U. S. Navy, to RENA B., daughter of Edmund S. Hoyt, Esq., of that city.

HUBBARD—HUBBARD.—In St. Peter's P. E. Church, Ashabula, O., by the Rector, Rev. James Moore, D.D., Lieut. EDWARD B. HUBBARD, Second U. S. Artillery, to Miss KATHERINE E., eldest daughter of William Fairchild Hubbard, Esq., of Ashabula.

SULLIVAN—FERRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Father Thomas Ward, Lieutenant JOHN T. SULLIVAN, U. S. Navy, to SADIE A., youngest daughter of Eugene Ferris. No cards.

THORNTON—HURLBUT.—On June 10th, at New London, Conn., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Reverend O. E. Daggett, D.D., Lieut. FRANK THORNTON, Fifth U. S. Artillery, to EDWINA LOUISE, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Hurlbut.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Ordinary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

CARTER.—At Meran, in the Austrian Tyrol, May 24th, Mrs. C. C. CARTER, wife of Capt. Samuel P. Carter, commanding U. S. S. *Albatross*.

CASSEL.—On the 15th inst., at Germantown, Philadelphia, of malarial fever, Lieut.-Commander DOUGLAS CASSEL.

HOOD.—At Saint Louis, Mo., of consumption, after a long and painful illness, LOUISE MARIA, beloved wife of Charles C. Hood, Captain 24th U. S. Infantry.

WEBSTER.—In Greenland, N. H., May 30, HENRY MAXN WEBSTER, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days, only child of Lieutenant Frank D. Webster, U. S. Marine Corps.